Stan Meyers Secret:
Preventing Electrolysis

August 16, 2010

HMS-776
Senior
Member
Join Date: Mar 2009
Posts: 125

Stan Meyers Secret, Preventing Electrolysis.

Preventing Electrolysis allows voltage to take over and split water in a purely physical process.

The water molecule is a polar molecule. Chemical polarity - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Since it is a polar molecule we know that electric fields can cause it to move or rotate . This is how microwaves work to heat food. Microwave oven - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Electrolysis is a chemical process in which electrons flow from one plate through the water and to the other plate(s). Electrolysis of water - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In Stan Meyer's patent # 4,798,661 he explains:
"The above described process is apparently not a chemical reaction process such as in Faraday's Laws"

If electrons are passing through the water the result is always electrolysis. It does not matter if you pulse the plates, add an electrolyte or use plain tap or distilled water. The result is either more or less efficient electrolysis when current is flowing through the water.

Has anyone here studied how capacitors charge, and what the charge really is? Capacitor - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
Capacitors - Charging

A capacitor charges when electrons flow from one capacitor plate, through the circuit and to the other plate. This causes one plate to have a positive charge (low number of electrons compared to protons) and the other to have a negative charge (high number of electrons compared to protons). A diode can be used in the circuit as a one way check valve, allowing electrons to only flow one way, allowing the capacitor to charge but preventing it from discharging.

So, electrons travel from one capacitor plate through the circuit to the other, and that creates charge. What if the dielectric material between the plates was conductive. If so electrons would flow through the conductive dielectric from one plate to the other. This would result in the capacitor loosing it's charge.

If the electron flow through the conductive dielectric was equal to the electron flow through the circuit

the capacitor would never charge. If the electron flow through the dielectric was small compared to the electron flow through the circuit the capacitor would charge very slowly and never charge to it's full potential. It would charge with much less efficiency and never fully charge.

Did you know that even distilled water is slightly conductive, and tap water even more so because of the minerals and chemicals in it.
Electrical conductivity - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

If you put 2 plates in pure distilled water and connect them to a power source what is the result? You will still get a small current flow through the water which will cause a small amount of gas generation. This is electrolysis at a very small scale, and with low efficiency.

How can you make a capacitor using water as a dielectric since even distilled water will conduct enough current to prevent the capacitor from ever fully charging?

The answer: The tubes need to be coated with a dielectric coating. If you do just a little research you will find there are many dielectric coatings which will work in such applications, and many of them are also either clear or have a light tint?

Now are you wondering why so many have failed at replicating?

This is only 1 part of many to understand, the charging circuit is the second.

The Charging Circuit

The charging circuit is a series LC circuit, which at resonance has something called voltage magnification. LC circuit - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Voltage Magnification means the voltage is many times higher than what the supply voltage is. The amount of voltage magnification is dependant on a calculation using the circuits resistance and reactances to find the Q.

Voltage magnification = V applied X Q

So if your circuit has a Q of 10 and your applied voltage is 100, the voltage across the circuit components will be 1,000V.

The resonance is between the secondary coil and the capacitor. The extra inductors are used to limit charging current to protect the circuit from shorting out at resonance since impedance is lowest at resonance. The inductors are not part of the resonant circuit, they add an inductive reactance to limit current.

If you go even further you will find out that the charge of a capacitor is defined as Q=CV. C is in Farads, and V is voltage.

The atoms which make up the water molecule have a lower dielectric constant than when they are part of the water molecule, so when water spplits between 2 plates the result is a reduced capacitance.

Q=CV tells us that if the Q stays the same but the capacitance is reduced what must change?

The voltage must increase if Q remains the same.

This phenemenon is known as parametric resonance, Parametric oscillator - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia and can only occur when 2 requirements are met:

1. The capacitor's capacitance must decrease over time

2. The frequency must be 2X the resonant frequency of the circuit.

We know the capacitance will decrease when the water begins to split, but what about the circuit operating at 2X resonance...Well, you see because of the added inductors the circuit becomes a frequency doubler, it is that simple people!

I have just explained how electrolysis is prevented in the circuit and capacitor plates, which allows the capacitor to charge to a high voltage with great efficiency.

Is it that hard to understand that under the correct conditions as explained above that the atoms which make up the POLAR water molecule can be attracted to opposite electric fields and seperated?

August 17, 2010

lamare
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You may want to take a look at this thread:

Bedini, Meyer, capacitors, batteries and the electret effect

Interestingly, normal electrolytic capacitors have a dielectric layer, which is formed out of aluminum oxide. The interesting thing about a dielectric layer is that it can be polarised, which gives you an electric field as long as the dielectric is polarised.

From there, one can also explain why such a system can seemingly produce energy out of nothing. This is simply being converted by the dielectricum as explained by Prof. Turtur as I posted here: Bedini, Meyer, capacitors, batteries and the electret effect

August 17, 2010

HMS-776 Join Date: Mar 2009
Senior Posts: 125
Member
lamare Good to see others here who understand this!!!

Slovenia-Your welcome.

I don't post very often anymore, but once in a while I feel the need to share something new I have learned.

HairBear-What do you mean by breaking the conductive path and mixing atomised water with ambient air? Are you refering to H2opowers posts?

Quote:

> The polar nature of the water molecule which facilitates the formation of minute droplets in the mist appears to cause a relationship between the droplet size and the voltage required to effect the process, i.e., the greater the droplet size, the higher the voltage required.

Do you understand why larger droplets require higher voltage to split the water?

It is because of the hydrogen bonding...If you have a larger droplet you have more molecules which increases the overall strength of the bonds since there are more. To split them requires a higher voltage. Hydrogen bond - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In the injector explained in the canadian patent # 2,067,735 the water, ionized air, and recirculated exhuast all travel through the injector through their own seperate nozzles. The nozzle creates atomised water mist at a very small droplet size of "10 to 250 microns". The nozzles all enter a coaxial voltage zone which splits the water droplets as they travle through it. And as stated in the patent either a spark plug of the high volatility of hydrogen cause combustion. The injectors are miniature water fuel cells and work in the same manner, they even use a DC RESONANT CHARGING CIRCUIT to charge the capcitor at resonance.

Quote:

> the present invention is a microminaturized water fuel cell which permits the direct injection of water, and it's simultaneous transformation into a hydrogen containing fuel...Stan Meyer Canadian Patent # 2,067,735

If you have studied the Tech Brief and puharic's injector patent you might have noticed that the grounded electrode has an induced voltage on it's inner surface due to electrostatic induction. Electrostatic induction - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Armagdn03 Sounds like your also understanding this, AWESOME!

Suchayo This requires the resonant charging circuit that stan meyers has explained all along. Volts and current differ due to many factors...Capacitor size, transformer secondary inductance, choke inductance, resistance of circuit and resonance, as well as voltage magnification and parametric resonance have to be considered.

Yes dielectric breakdown is when the dielectric material is destroyed. This is because the high voltage field overcomes the dielectric strength of the dielectric and punctures through it....Stan Meyer's work does not split water uding dielectric breakdown.

If you have a resonant charging circuit, charging a tubeset with a dielectric coating and the voltage overcomes the dielectric strength of the coating the result will be current flowing through the water. Or in other words, electrolysis.

The requirement is basic, but requires knowledge....You prevent electrolysis (current flow through water) by using an additional dielectric coating on the tubes. And you prevent the charging circuit from shorting out at resonance by adding inductors to have an inductive reactance.

If you study capacitors you will find the Dissipation Factor is important. Without a dielectric coating the dissipation factor will be very high, meaning you will have current flow through the water, resulting in, once again, electrolysis.

Dissipation factor - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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I forgot to add, if you want to see the work of someone who really knows what's going on here:

Water Fuel Cell (WFC) Researches

His circuit works, although the production is low due to a high dissipation factor and low max voltage (Less than 2kV). In the circuit he is probably pushing the voltage as high as it can safely go since he's using a common wall plug transformer. He even shows parametric resonance (step charging) on an oscilloscope to further prove it....It is a simple circuit and can be easily reconstructed or replicated.

JL naudin's page is where I first learned of and began to understand this.

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Quote:

> Originally Posted by **HMS-776**
> *If you have a resonant charging circuit, charging a tubeset with a dielectric coating and the voltage overcomes the dielectric strength of the coating the result will be current flowing through the water. Or in other words, electrolysis.*
>
> *The requirement is basic, but requires knowledge....You prevent electrolysis (current flow through water) by using an additional dielectric coating on the tubes. And you prevent the charging circuit from shorting out at resonance by adding inductors to have an inductive reactance.*
>
> *If you study capacitors you will find the Dissipation Factor is important. Without a dielectric coating the dissipation factor will be very high, meaning you will have current flow through the water, resulting in, once again, electrolysis.*
>
> *Dissipation factor - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*

The most interesting type of capacitor to study in this regard is the electrolytic capacitor (See for example the links posted here Bedini, Meyer, capacitors, batteries and the electret effect) for information about how to make thin dielectric layers.

What you are really saying when you talk about preventing electrolysis is that you split water using an electric field instead of an electric current. This patent suggests that this is interely possible:
http://sdch2o.free.fr/vrac/GB%202.32...20R.Eccles.pdf

However, in this patent they are using voltages as high as 25 kV, which is apparantly necessary in order to get an electric field of sufficient strength in between the plates.

That brings me to why an electrolytic capacitor is so interesting. As I posted here Bedini, Meyer, capacitors, batteries and the electret effect , in an electrolytic capacitor the distance between the "plates" is actually very small, because the fluid in between the real plates is not to be considered as a dielectric but as an electrolyte, a conducting fluid. This means that the negative plate is extended trough the fluid such that the negative charge does not reside on the negative plate itself, but inside the fluid very close to the positive plate, namely at the border of the dielectric, non conducting layer that has been formed at the positive plate.

This way, you can get a strong electric field near the positive plate, at low voltages because the distance between the "plates" is very small, in the order of a few micrometer.

Another very interesting feature of dielectrics is that they can be polarised. If you make this polarisation permanent, usually by heating a dielectric material and letting it cool again while in an electric field, you have an electret. In electrolytic capacitors, the polarisation is non-permanent. It fades away after some, usually short, time.

However, this polarisation depends on the strengt of the electric field that is applied to it (across the capacitor "plates"), so it appears to be possible to create a strong polarised dielectric in between the plates of an electrolytic capacitor by applying high voltage pulses to the capacitor. It appears that this way you can polarise the dielectric using very little energy and since it takes a while before the polarisation fades away, you get a window of opportunity to utilise the electric field you just created in your dielectric. Of course, the higher the applied voltage, the longer the polarisation lasts.

As I posted here: Bedini, Meyer, capacitors, batteries and the electret effect Prof. Turtur then gives you the key into understanding how this process can give you more energy out than you have to put in yourself. The electric field is an energy source:

Quote:

> As far as I can tell, at this moment, the only explanation for the existence of excess energy in any capacitor-like system, be it Bedini's caps and batteries or Meyers fuell cell, is the more than likely existence of a super-polarized dielectricum somewhere between the capacitor plates. It appears that in all these systems electrolytic capacitors are being created, with various qualities, depending on things like the used materials and liquids. However, it is clear that such a polarized dielectricum provides an electric field and that the energy for that comes from the vacuum, as explained by Prof. Turtur: http://www.wbabin.net/physics/turtur1e.pdf (page 10-14).
>
> The key to obtaining this energy source and utilizing it, can be found in Bedini's and Meyers technologies (as well as Stiffler) and the understanding of how an electrolytic capacitor works.
>
> The dielectric layer formed in a normal electrolytic capacitor is very thin, and such that the dielectric breaks down at about 125% of the normal operating voltage. So, normally, the dielectric can never be polarized very strong, because the polarization is induced using a field created by the capacitor plates because of an electron flow from one plate to the other. So, at 125% of the normal operating voltage, the dielectricum shorts out and no further polarization is possible.
>
> However, an electro(-magnetic) field can exist of its own, without need for any charge carriers (electrons). So, if you would polarize the dielectricum with an electro-magnetic or electric field, the maximum polarization possible is no longer bound by the dielectric break-down properties of the dielectric.
>
> What you apparantly get then, is a super-polarized dielectricum in between capacitor plates and an electrolyte, which creates an electric field that is much stronger than the field created by the capacitor plates. Since under normal circumstances, these two opposing(!) fields are of comparable strength, the net field in the dielectricum is relatively small or even close to zero, so the polarization inside the dielectricum cannot maintain itself, it is weakened by the field of the capacitor plates.

It has been a while since I thought about this and now I am not so sure about the parts that talk

about the breakdown of the dielectric. Coming to think about this, it appears that the reason for having to use pulses for the polarisation of the dielectric is exactly because the fields created by the capacitor plates and the dielectric oppose one another. So, you can only utilise the field created by the dielectric (which extends into the electrolyte fluide) to split water (in the electrolyte) when you discharge the capacitor plates themselves...

So, yes, I think the use of an insulating dielectric layer makes it possible to split water using an electric field instead of an electric current.

However, if you use the tubes as a normal capacitor and the dielectric layer as just an insulator, you will need and maintain very high voltages across your capacitor plates, which will most likely give a lot energy leakage problems as well as gives you the problem that the dielectric "insulator" will polarise and oppose your applied electric field.

OTOH: if you use the same tubes as an electrolytic capacitor, meaning you have to create the dielectric layer electrolytically (as I posted here Bedini, Meyer, capacitors, batteries and the electret effect) in order to make it very thin, then can get a considerable electric field inside your fluid without the need to maintain very high voltages for a considerable amount of time.

To make a long story short: I am convinced the key is: the use of a dielectric layer that is maintained as a semi-permanent electret using high voltage pulses, such as created by Bedini's SSG and the like.

August 18, 2010

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Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

There's also a very interesting comment here, saying basically the same thing: The Water Fuel Cell :: View topic - WFC Conditioning Update

Quote:

> "I know there has been little or no interest in what I said about the oxide layer on the SS actually being the dielectric, but something I read on another forum by 'Ravi', has made me even more convinced by this now. He stated that it took months for his cells to be conditioned and working at the efficiency they were currently working at.
>
> This is what I think is happening:
>
> Stainless steel is 'stainless' because of the chromuim in it. The chromium oxidises when it comes into contact with oxygen. This creates an invisible, extremely thin film of chromuim oxide (Cr2O3). This film of chromium oxide self-heals like galvanised steel, but unlike galvanised steel the layer is only

atoms thick. Chromium oxide is an insulator, with a dielectric constant of around 13, but at literally only atoms thick, simply touching it will break through this insulation.

Now, the interesting thing about stainless steel is that it will actually corrode badly in an OXYGEN FREE environment. It is the continual presence of oxygen in the air or water that allows the oxide film to self-heal and maintain itself. Now, think about what we do when we use ss as an anode. We immerse the ss in water containing free oxygen which maintains its protective oxide layer, but then we attract lots of pure oxygen directly onto it's surface. I believe we are enhancing the oxide layer; thickening the oxide layer and so creating a more formidable dielectric layer. Hence we have a better water capacitor that will hold a charge for longer"

Water as the dielectric was always a bug-bear of mine, as I never really thought this possible, or likely... put simply tap water conducts. Then the importance of conditioning of the plates came to light more and more, and with it realisation that the conditioning was actually forming an insulating dielectric layer. Water is not the dielectric.

We have the capacitor now, with water being simply an all encompassing extension of the cathode. Next question then is how exactly are we getting the water molecule to split and release its component gases?

If the oxide layer is an insulator, forming the capacitor, then it should opposed DC. AC, on the other, hand would pass to a lesser or greater degree, with the capacitor allowing far more current flow at higher frequencies than lower frequencies.

The thing is, we are not providing an AC signal to our capacitor (which is polarised), but rather DC pulses. The capacitor will charge from the DC pulses, so there will be a standing voltage across the dielectric, and as this leaks the pulses will keep topping the capacitor up.

However, this leakage current, will prevent the voltage reaching the 'stress' level needed to physically pull the water apart, unless we can top it up faster than it can leak.

I think that the small current flowing through the wfc is simply the natural dc leakage current of a 'wet electrolytic capacitor', and will likely happen all the time because of the pd across the dielectric. No amount of so-called 'amp consuming devices' before the wfc will stop this. Only improving the dielectric layer will reduce this.

However, (s)he also talks about dielectric breakdown:

Quote:

If and when a DC pulse attains a certain level of potential difference across the oxide layer dielectric, then this dielectric layer (not the water) briefly, but catastrophically breaks down. The highly charged plates effectively short out across this dielectric layer. However, the current restricting LC combination won't allow this to happen fast enough. The electrical charges on the plates are unable to form an equilibrium and hence balance the plate charges from within the electrical circuit. Instead, other options are looked for - this being the water. The water is instantly ionised as the water is effectively pulled apart, the ions attempting to meet or, at least reduce the massive charge deficit on

> the plates.
>
> When this happens, current through the circuit is not affected much, but a lot is happening to the water within the wfc.

IMHO, this is not the answer. Especially some reports about "cold boiling" batteries up to half an hour after the power has been shut off strongly suggest that the keys to these kind of phenomenon are to be found in the electric field(s) created by polarised dielectric layer(s), not in electric currents / charge movements.

August 18, 2010

HMS-776 Join Date: Mar 2009
Senior Posts: 125
Member

The so called conditioning of the tubes is pointless in my opinion. Even if it is a dielectric coating it comes off by touching it...It is not worth the time nor the effort.

Dielectric coatings can be purchased from many sources. It is important when choosing a dielectric to get one which has a high dielectric constant and a high dielectric strength. Find a liquid kind that you can either dip your tubes in or spray it on. Let it dry, take a measurement of both the capcitance and the resistance across the plates with water (any kind). You can use that to calaculate the dissipation factor. And the resistance (should be in the Mega- Ohm range) can be used to calculate the leakage current (current flowing through water).

A high dielectric constant material is needed because it allows the most voltage to be induced through the dielectric due to polarization.

Relative permittivity - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Dielectric strength - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Natone M The voltage varies, but in the patent I referenced above it states it is within the range of 500 to 20,000 Volts. Only personal experimentation and knowledge will tell.

Again I would refer you all to research JL naudin's WFC. He shows everything he did and there is nothing very complicated. He also has a video showing hydrogen production, and still images of the oscilloscope step charging to show parametric resonance.

Water Fuel Cell (WFC) Researches

If you look at JL naudins measurements he has a resiatance across the water cap measured at 2.94 M Ohms. He has the cap charged to 1.4kV.

You use ohms law to calculate leakage current.

I=ER where I=Current in amps, E=Voltage in Volts, and R=Resistance in Ohms

1,400V / 2,940,000 Ohms = .00047 Amps leakage.

Keep in mind this is not the charging circuit current. It will be greater. This is the leakage through the water. If this leakage is not inhibited by using a dielectric coating the capacitor will never charge to a high voltage and the only result will be low voltage electroysis due to the voltage drop caused by the current flowing through the water.

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Quote:

> Electrolysis of water is the decomposition of water (H2O) into oxygen (O2) and hydrogen gas (H2) due to an electric current being passed through the water.

-Wikipedia, electrolysis of water

REF: Electrolysis of water - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Quote:

> When a current is passed through a sulfuric acid solution, gases are generated at each electrode

REF: Electrolysis of Water

Quote:

> When a direct electric current is passed through an ELECTROLYTE (such as a molten salt or an aqueous solution of a salt, acid or base), chemical reactions take place at the contacts between the circuit and the solution. This process is called ELECTROLYSIS

REF: Electrolysis

Quote:

> "The above described process is apparently not a chemical reaction process such as in Faraday's Laws"

REF Stan Meyer's patent # 4,798,661

"Voltage Performs the work of opposite physical attraction"
Stan Meyer Colorado Videos

I guess your saying Stan Meyer was an idiot then. A man who holds over 20 patents. A man who had to hide his true technology with confusion and vagueness to get it through the security laws and into the hands of the public.

Thanks for the post, it is good to have someone disagree, it only forces us all to dig deeper until we know without a doubt we have the truth. Just look at JL naudins WFC research. It is a very small scaled down version only operating at just over 1kV, but it works and does what Meyer claims. It uses a series resonant circuit to charge a capacitor to a high voltage, and a dielectric is used along with a blocking diode to keep the cap charged, oh and it seperates water.

August 18, 2010

sebosfato
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Member

Join Date: Dec 2008
Location: milan
Posts: 478

Hello HMS You theory is nice, however from my experiments with dielectrics coatings and up to 40kv i can tell you that is not the way meyer did. He used current yes. And also very expensive catalyst materials to achieve what he claimed. Not that easy...

I have contact with a man that have a patent about generating h2 and we know how to do it, we just miss some money to construct the prototype. It has more to do with the self ionization of the water and ions speed than only capacitance variance.

This capacitance decrease you mention is non sense and i can explain to you why... is because if you decrease the capacitance you will increase the voltage but the amount of charge will remain the same so no sense no gain no explanation.

There is a patent witch is called fracture cell by eccles where he explain the same self ionization principle witch i'm talking about.

All the time water self ionize, its ions, however, you need to find a way to keep its oh- and h3+ ions apart otherwise they immediately recombine when you try to split them apart. There are mechanisms to help this organized ionization. There are mechanisms to apply two different power sources to the water + 1 kind of force. There is still yet a way where one of this sources to be rf energy and the other very very low tension at huge huge huge amperage, to generate tons of h2 and o2. There is a way where you use proprieties correlated with the D orbitals of some materials associated with lattice holes to help dissociate and keep apart the ions at the high speed needed. There is still another way to control the action of this materials witch never get consumed in the process to behave as a sponge for ions if you like. There are inexpensive membranes made of a material witch where used for construction of

structures 3000 yeas ago that still exist floating over he water all around the world. There are pumps that work very efficiently. There are tanks made of fiber glass. There are Inductors made of copper bars and not thin wire. Resonant capacitors that can handle 10kA...

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HMS-776
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Quote:

> This capacitance decrease you mention is non sense and i can explain to you why... is because if you decrease the capacitance you will increase the voltage but the amount of charge will remain the same so no sense no gain no explanation.

Voltage is an electrical attraction force which can cause polar molecules to rotate and move (which is how a microwave heats food) so if you increase voltage, you increase the attraction force. This is why high voltage is considered dangerous, it has the ability to attract large amounts of current flow...

Quote:

> "Voltage can and does perform the work of opposite physical attraction"
> -Stan Meyer

REF Voltage - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The entire method of Meyer, Puharich, and Dingle relies on high voltage at regulated current to charge a capacitor. The capacitor has a dielectric to allow the voltage field to be induced through the dielectric due to polarization, but prevents current flow through the water thus preventing electrolysis.

I have seen others experiments proving this works. If you study the patents of Meyer, puharich and others you will find they all are making the same claims. Meyer used a the HV transformer (VIC) circuit. Dingle used a voltage multiplier. Puharich used a HV transformer.

I also must say that I believe this very well could be (as explained by The Dublin Institute of Technology) an interruption of the self ionization process of water. But instead of using current flow (electrolysis) it is done with HV fields.

Self-ionization of water - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

August 19, 2010

sucahyo
Senior
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Join Date: Dec 2008
Posts: 2,158

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **HMS-776**
> *Puharich used a HV transformer.*

Puharich do not use HV:
http://www.free-energy-info.com/PatE7.pdf

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lamare
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Quote:

> Originally Posted by **HMS-776**
> *The so called conditioning of the tubes is pointless in my opinion. Even if it is a dielectric coating it comes off by touching it...It is not worth the time nor the effort.*
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> *If you look at JL naudins measurements he has a resiatance across the water cap measured at 2.94 M Ohms. He has the cap charged to 1.4kV.*

Note hat Naudin *is* "coating" the center electrode too. From the url you posted:

Quote:

> The center electrode of the WFC v1.0 has been covered with a thin adhesive plastic sheet so has to get a fully insulated cathod. So, it is now possible to get the Voltage Intensification with an electrical step charging effect. Below the measured specs of the new insulated WFC v1.1.

Note that a "thin adhesive plastic sheet" *is* a dielectric....

A dielectric has insulation properties as well as polarisation properties. Naudin uses the insulation properties in order to get rid of any leakage current, using a simple plastic bag, but the

polarisation properties are also there. This is a very thick insulation layer compared to the very thin layers used inside electrolytic capacitors, so the capacitance of the construction is much lower than can be achieved with very thin layers as is done with "real" electrolytic capacitors.

However, as Naudin shows, the construction *is* a (electrolytic) capacitor and he thus confirms once again one can use the electric field inside the capacitor to split water using only an electric field, which is a limitless energy source (see Turtur), albeit that you have to do work to maintain the field because of leakage currents and other losses. And because the distance between the capacitor plates is considerable (even when considered as an electrolytic capacitor, because of the thick dielectric layer), with Naudins construction you need a high voltage across the plates in order to get sufficiently strong electric field for water splitting to occur. In this case more than 1 kV.

So, the bottomline is that with these construction water is being split using only an electric field instead of an electric current. However, current is still needed in order to maintain the field, because of leakages.

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Quote:

> Originally Posted by **HMS-776**
> *Voltage is an electrical attraction force which can cause polar molecules to rotate and move (which is how a microwave heats food) so if you increase voltage, you increase the attraction force. This is why high voltage is considered dangerous, it has the ability to attract large amounts of current flow...*

It is actually a bit more complex than that. Voltage basically says something about the electric field strength at two different points in space:

REF: Voltage - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Quote:

> The voltage between two points is a short name for the electrical force that would drive an electric current between those points. Specifically, voltage is equal to energy per unit charge.[1] In the case of static electric fields, the voltage between two points is equal to the electrical potential difference between those points. In the more general case with electric and magnetic fields that vary with time, the terms are no longer synonymous.[2]

> Electric potential is the **energy required to move a unit electric charge to a particular place in a static electric field**.[3]

So, voltage is not something that exists on itself so to speak, but it says something about the strength of the (static) electric fields that are at work.

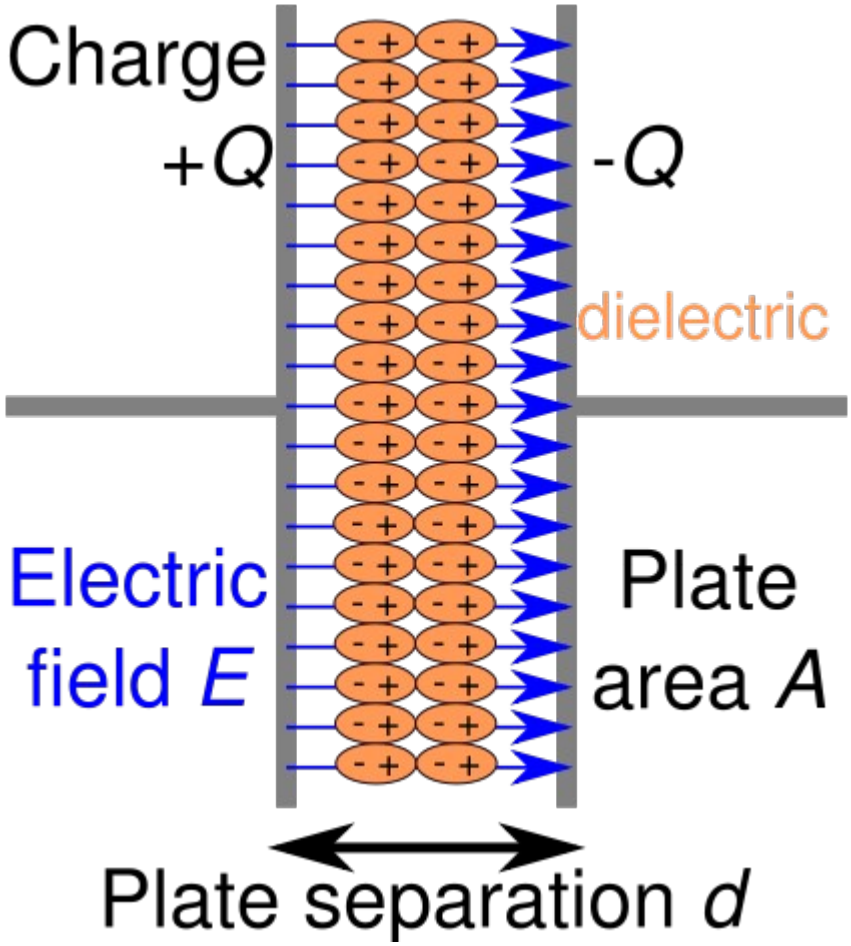
Most of the time, it is not so important to note the difference, but in actual fact voltage is not a force. It's more like the summation of the forces enacted by the electric field over a certain distance (a certain path) between the two points of measurement.

Quote:

> REF Voltage - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
>
> The entire method of Meyer, Puharich, and Dingle relies on high voltage at regulated current to charge a capacitor. The capacitor has a dielectric to allow the voltage field to be induced through the dielectric due to polarization, but prevents current flow through the water thus preventing electrolysis.

Note that a polarized dielectric in between capacitor plates acutally **reduces** the electric (voltage) field in between the plates:

REF: Dielectric - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



Quote:

> Charge separation in a parallel-plate capacitor causes an internal electric field. A dielectric (orange) **reduces** the field and increases the capacitance.

August 19, 2010

lamare
Senior
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Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Farrah Day**
> *Patents don't mean a thing, and our personal views on Meyer are ultimately quite irrelevant. The truth lies in the science or lack thereof, and always will.*

I've tried to contact Naudin with some questions on his set up, but he's never bothered replying. Obviously the insulated cathode will allow voltage to build up as it will also prevent current flow, and this insulation becomes a dielectric, but I defy anyone to get Naudins set up actually working as he demonstrates. The very fact that he provides a links to Meyer's very flawed explanation of what is happening at molecular level immediately triggers alarm bells.

It's like I've pointed out on numerous occasions, high voltage (or even low voltage) will orientate the bipolar water molecule and pulsing may indeed induce greater ionisation, but you are only left with hydroxl ions and hydronium. Sadly you don't get the water molecule cleanly pulled apart conveniently into oxygen and hydrogen as depicted by Meyer.. and which is often unfortunately took as gospel by many.

As it stands you need a charge exchange bridge of some sort, which is along the lines of my unanswered questions to Naudin.

I have done a lot of work in this area and I'm currently developing designs to prove - or disprove - some of my theories. One thing that has always been apparent is that you need a charge exchange medium of some sort if you are dealing with ions within the water.

If you really think that simply applying high voltage pulses across water will result in the evolution of oxygen and hydrogen, then try it and see what happens - or does not happen. I'm afraid it's not quite that simple.

There are plenty of claims, but sadly little in the way of independently substantiated claims, and ultimately no real proof.

Also, you have to consider, that if no current whatsoever passes through the water, which many of you seem to think is the ideal situation, then the voltage on the electrodes will simply build up to a maximum and no current will even flow through the electrical cct.

WRONG!

So, I'm curious, in this scenario what chemical reactions would you argue are taking place in the water?

Good points and questions! Let's think about this.

As I posted above, when you polarize a dielectric inside a capacitor, the polarization will actually oppose the field you applied yourself. From an electrical engineering point of view, one must realise that the relation between the electrical field and electrical current at a detailed level is not so tightly coupled as most of us think. In actual fact, electrical currents do not immediately flow once a field is present, the current lags behind in time. In other words: while an electric field may cause an electric current to flow, it is not the same thing. It is more like that the wind may cause a boat to move, even though a moving boat causes disturbances in the air around it, too.

So far, so good.

I have been intrigued for quite some time by reports of "self charging capacitors" and "cold boiling batteries" after having been charged using Bedini's chargers. I can only explain these kinds of phenomenon if I assume a polarized dielectric layer to be present somewhere in the device. In the case of a electrolytic capacitor, this is actually a well known phenomenon called "dielectric relaxation":
Spontaneous charging radiantly charged capacitor research group

It appears that this well known dielectric relaxation phenomenon can easily be put into a higher gear, namely by applying high voltage pulses instead of DC, because the amount of polarization in the dielectric relates directly to the applied field, i.e. the voltage. What effectively happens after the pulse has "died out" is that the polarized dielectricum sort of takes over the role of the external power supply. Capacitors as well as batteries spontaneously recharge because of this force according to several reports.

In the end you just use another energy source to push/pull your electrons around in the system. The nice thing is that this is an energy source you don't have to pay for. The only difference is that the current that goes trough the liquid goes the other way around compared to when induced by the external power supply, if I understand this right.

So, there is nothing unusual in terms of the chemical reactions. It's just using a different energy source in order to get the electrons (current) going...

At some point, this stuff gets quite confusing. It appears that when you go far enough into the details you have to leave the idea that capacitors store energy by means of piling up electrons behind. The video posted here is very intriguing indeed:
Peter, whatever happened with Eric P. Dollard?

And good old Steinmetz already knew this perfectly years ago:
Bedini, Meyer, capacitors, batteries and the electret effect

Quote:

> There is obviously no more sense in thinking of the capacity current as current which charges the conductor [capacitor] with a quantity of electricity, than there is of speaking of the inductance voltage as charging the conductor [inductance] with a quantity of magnetism.

August 19, 2010

Michael John Nunnerley
Senior Member

Join Date: May 2008
Posts: 574

HV is one of the keys

Hv is one of the keys but you also need a chemical change so as you just do not end up with water and a low type of electrolysis.

The HV has to be in a controlled state such as in an electron beam, controlled current is also important at the source, not the point of implimentation as HV will change to high current in any discharge be it a laser, electron beam or catastrofic dialectric break down.

Using HV for electron beam generation is a process that takes place in micro secounds and if you do not create a chemical change at that same moment you will not obtain anything and this is where people do not get it right.

We go back to the gas N2, yes N2 yet again, Farra is saying for sure, but that is where the chemical change takes place so as we do not just end up with water again. Micro secounds or nano secounds, this is when the water and the nitrogen are at their point of vulnerability, this is the time for chemical change.

The amount of water is in the micron amount, if it is too much then we would need a very large amount of energy to create the instability. If you had N2 with a 90% humidity then you have enough water, infact the N2 with water vapour you do not see it, it is transparent, this is what is needed as your basic two components.

It is not easy to build a reactor for the change to NH3 and N2O, we are dealing with HV and insulation problems do arise so as not to create shorting problems within the reactor, as we have found.

This is one of the reasons for a slower progress to a full disclosure. I am not saying that this is the only way, but for me it is the only logical way and it WORKS, which is the most important factor.

Take plants and their changing with photo synthesis, this is an electrical and chemical change in nano secounds, all at the same time, it is natures way and the best way.

August 19, 2010

HMS-776 
Senior
Member

Join Date: Mar 2009
Posts: 125

Let me just say once again. This process is either splitting water using electric fields or it is preventing the self ionization process from returning to stability. Either way it uses a high voltage capacitor in which current flow through the water dielectric is reduced as much as possible using a dielectric film. The voltage attraction force either attracts the unlike charged atoms, or the unlike positive and negative

ions (created from self ionization).

August 19, 2010

HMS-776
Senior
Member

Join Date: Mar 2009
Posts: 125

Ok then how do you suggest the ionic reaction into hydrogen and oxygen is created?
And how would you describe jl naudin's replication?

August 19, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Farrah Day**
> *You can repeat yourself as many times as you want, but it wont change the facts.*
>
> *So you've got the ions separated using an electric field, but you don't want current to flow through the electrodes... so what are you going to do with these ions now?? Because I can tell you one thing, they won't magically transform into oxygen and hydrogen.*
>
> *Splitting the water is not the problem, this is simply ionisation, whether it's a product of self-ionisation or induced ionisation. It's what you do to progress from hydronium ions and hydroxyl ions to a reaction that evolves oxygen and hydrogen that is the crucial part! And indeed is the part where all ideas of producing gases from voltage alone come unstuck... extremely unstuck!*

The reactions that take place can be found here:
Electrolysis of water - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Quote:

> n the water at the negatively charged cathode, a reduction reaction takes place, with electrons (e−) from the cathode being given to hydrogen cations to form hydrogen gas (the half reaction balanced with acid):
>
> Reduction at cathode: 2 H+(aq) + 2e− → H2(g)
>
> At the positively charged anode, an oxidation reaction occurs, generating oxygen gas and giving

> electrons to the anode to complete the circuit:
>
> Anode (oxidation): $2\ H_2O(l) \rightarrow O_2(g) + 4\ H^+(aq) + 4e^-$
>
> The same half reactions can also be balanced with base as listed below. Not all half reactions must be balanced with acid or base. Many do like the oxidation or reduction of water listed here. To add half reactions they must both be balanced with either acid or base.
>
> Cathode (reduction): $2\ H_2O(l) + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2(g) + 2\ OH^-(aq)$
>
> Anode (oxidation): $4\ OH^-(aq) \rightarrow O_2(g) + 2\ H_2O(l) + 4\ e^-$
>
> Combining either half reaction pair yields the same overall decomposition of water into oxygen and hydrogen:
>
> Overall reaction: $2\ H_2O(l) \rightarrow 2\ H_2(g) + O_2(g)$
>
> The number of hydrogen molecules produced is thus twice the number of oxygen molecules. Assuming equal temperature and pressure for both gases, the produced hydrogen gas has therefore twice the volume of the produced oxygen gas. The number of electrons pushed through the water is twice the number of generated hydrogen molecules and four times the number of generated oxygen molecules.

There are two half reactions. One of them "eating" electrons, the other delivering electrons. So, in essence all it takes to form a complete reactions is a way to move the electron from where it is freed to where it is used in the other half reaction.

Normally, you would do that using an electrical wire, so to speak. However, there also is an effect known as "dielectric breakdown". This means that when a sufficiently strong electric field is applied to a dielectric, it stops being an insulator and becomes an inductor: Electrical breakdown - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Quote:

> Alternatively, it may refer to a rapid reduction in the resistance of an electrical insulator that can lead to a spark jumping around or through the insulator. This may be a momentary event (as in an electrostatic discharge), or may lead to a continuous arc discharge if protective devices fail to interrupt the current in a high power circuit.
> [...]
>
> Partial breakdown of the air occurs as a corona discharge on high voltage conductors at points with the highest electrical stress. As the dielectric strength of the material surrounding the conductor determines the maximum strength of the electric field the surrounding material can tolerate before becoming conductive, conductors that consist of sharp points, or balls with small radii, are more prone to causing dielectric breakdown. Corona is sometimes seen as a bluish glow around high voltage wires and heard as a sizzling sound along high voltage power lines. Corona also generates

> radio frequency noise that can also be heard as 'static' or buzzing on radio receivers.

For water, this happens when field strengths in the order of 30 MV/m, or 30 kV/mm, or 3 kV/0.1mm are reached. (Dielectric strength - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

I should add that the required field strength for dielectric breakdown to occur in water does not necessarily have to be a static field strength. Given the fact that the electric field propagates at the speed of light, one can at least theoretically reach the required field strength with lower voltages, provided one switches fast enough. In other words, one can create a elecrical shockwave where at the wave front you have a very steep change in the field strength. If that would be the case, I would expect that Bedini kind of pulses are more effective than harmonic (sine wave) oscillators, because of the rapid switching provided by the sudden interruption of a current trough a coil.

Interestingly, some glowing has been reported by some WFC replicators. This does suggest it is possible to achieve electrolysis by having the electrons jump directly between the two half-reactions taking place *inside* the fluid. You basically get tiny sparks inside the fluid instead of a current going the long way trough the power supply.

It may very well be that there are at least threo ways to induce the required field strength in the fluid:
1) You use really high voltages (> 30 kV/mm) across your capacitor plates.
2) You send a high voltage shock way trough the fluid, which travels trough the whole fluid between the plates.
3) You polarize a thin dielectric layer to such a degree that in its vicinity the electric field is greater than what is required for the water nearby to reach dielectric breakdown.

The results posted by different experimentors and/or some patents suggest that all three ways are possible and can be achieved practically.

August 19, 2010

Michael John Nunnerley
Senior Member
H+H+O or H2+O2

Join Date: May 2008
Posts: 574

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **natone_m**
> *How are you creating the vapor and mixing it in the reator? I know you've mentioned before that first H20 has to be cracked into HHO so that you have the H available for NH3? Do you heat the water, regulate it, mix it with a regulated air supply in the reator and basically ionize the water vapor and air at the same time or do you treat the water in a separate reactor then mix it in the GP reactor? The reason i ask is because you say that the window for creating new mixture is short. I the*

> *relaxation time for HHO equally as short?*

I will just reply to you last sentence, when you split water into hydrogen and oxygen you will get H+H+O BUT the time to change to H2+O2 is fast and if you want to change the hydrogen and oxygen into another gas you have to be very very quick before you have lost the advantage of two atomic "reactive" gases, that is if you want to create another gas, a more complete and controlable gas or gases.

How much water do you really need at any one time if it is totally changed into H and O and how much energy would you use to do it, and the most important question of all, would you get back sufficient energy to keep the system running? (I am talking about running an engine here).

August 19, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

I have made an overview of most of my posts on this forum regarding the electret effect theory at Article:The Electret Effect - PESWiki. I intend to work this out in a proper article eventually, but it may already be interesting to read as it is now.

August 19, 2010

HMS-776
Senior
Member

Join Date: Mar 2009
Posts: 125

It seems now that our only option is to replicate JL naudin's WFC.

If any of you know electronics, it is a very simple circuit. Nothing complicated, nothing hard to get. The entire replication could probably be done for less than 100 bucks...

To start we need the following:

-AC transformer (removed from wall plug adapter)

-SS tubes: 3" in length, Outer tube is .75" ID, maybe 1" OD
Inner tube (or rod is 1/2" OD)

-12V DC Power Supply (battery, computer power supply etc)

-HV diode (ex: 5kV, 150nS reverse recovery time, .25 A max)

-24 AWG enammelled magnet wire

-Ferrtite rods or electrical steel core and bobbins

Now for the driving circuit we will need.

-(2) 50% duty cycle 0-10kHz square wave oscillators

-(1) 4093 IC chip

-Pots, resistors, diodes, and capacitors for circuit (to be determined once IC's are selected)

-Circuit board or breadboard

-FET-I'm thinking an IRFP 450 or similiar since it's rated at 500V....If this circuit creates high voltage we need something with a rating to be able to take the possible spikes at the primary.

I will get back to you all later when I draw out the circuit....Keep in mind this will be a scaled down version with a very low max voltage and small gas production similiar to naudin's.

To be continued...

August 19, 2010

HMS-776 Join Date: Mar 2009
Senior Posts: 125
Member
Before anyone builds this circuit they need to understand electronics enough to understand what it's doing and how it all works.

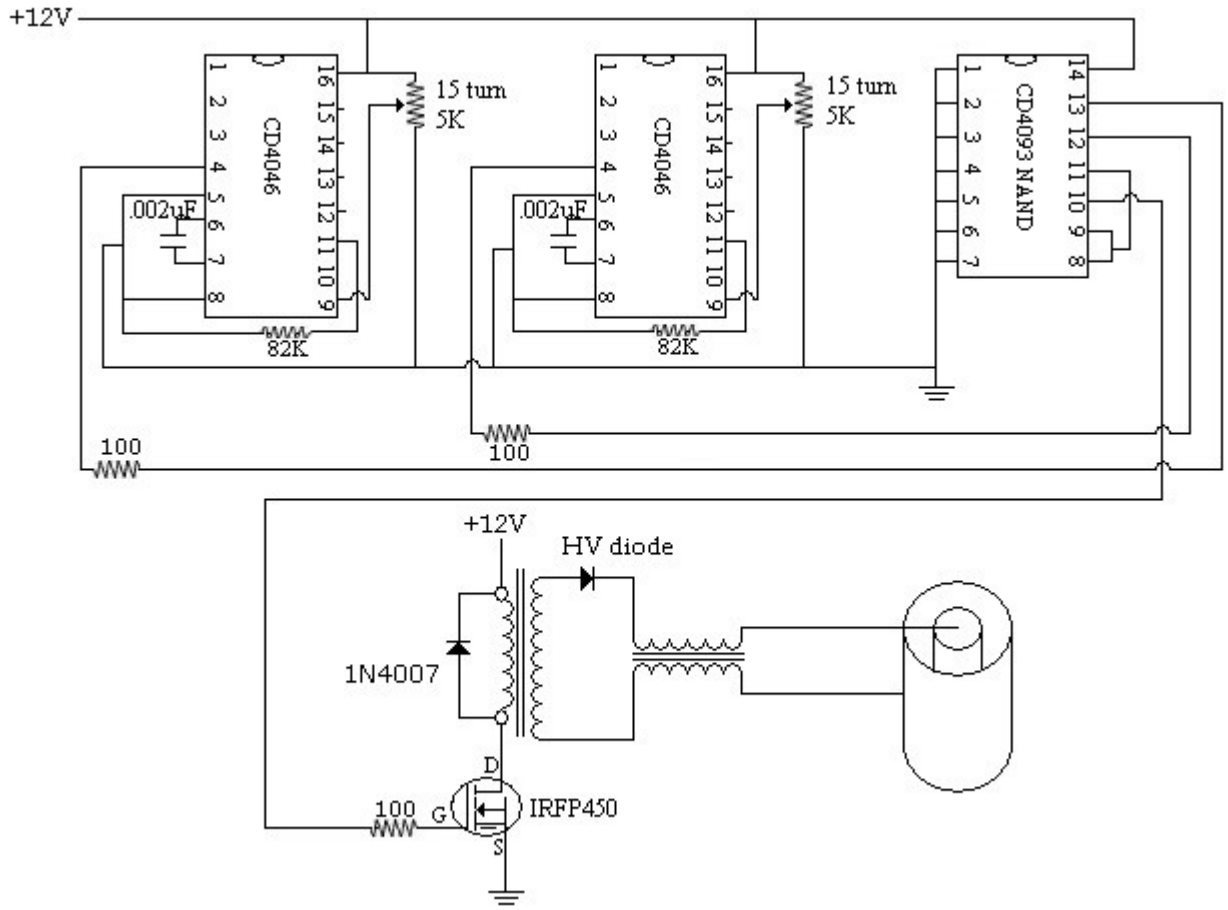
To briefly explain the circuit, the two 4046's are used to provide a 50% duty cycle output, adjustable from 0-10kHz. The 4046 outputs to the nand logic which 'gates' the circuit. The gating is controlled by the frequency of one or the other 4046. It does not matter which one. If you have one 4046 adjusted at resonance and you bring the other 4046 frequency higher your gating will increase.....etc etc.

The logic from the NAND gate controls the FET which pulses the primary winding. The diode placed across the primary winding is used to prevent inductive kick and protect the FET. The secondary circuit

is obviously a set of chokes wound on the same bobbin bifilar style. A didoe is placed in the circuit to allow the cap to charge but prevent it from discharging back through the circuit. The chokes are also used to cause the charging frequency to be 2X resonance making parametric resonance possible.

The circuits resonant frequency is calculated between the Secondary coil and the water capacitor. The chokes are not part of the resonance. The chokes are meant to limit charging current (since at resonance the circuit is near a dead short) using their inductive reactance Xl.

Anyone who builds this cirucit does so at their own risk. High Voltage is Dangerous!



There are many things here to consider. First off you must calcualte the turns ratio of the transformer. If you don't know how to do this, forget about replicating and get an education in electronics. You will not be successful in this until you have the proper knowledge.

Secondly you need to measure the inductance and resistance of the secondary coil. (remember the secondary will be the end that origonally was plugged into the wall since we are using a step down transformer (forgot to mention earlier)

August 19, 2010

HMS-776 Join Date: Mar 2009
Senior Posts: 125
Member
Once you have the circuit built test it using a resistor and LED first. Then debug if there are any problems.

The next problem is going to be coating the cathode with a dielectric coating....Naudin used a thin plastic sheet and then wrapped that in tape I believe. The thin plastic sheet he talks about sounds to me like something like screen protector plastic???

There are also liquid dielectric coatings available....You need a dielectric with a high dielectric constant and a decent dielectric strength....I would suggest you have a thickness able to withstand at least 3kV. Also, read up on dielectrics to better understand them.

This website covers some inportant information on dielectrics to use for making your own capacitor!

Dielectric

It is important to also make sure your dielectric can handle being subjected to hydrogen and oxygen without being damaged.

It is very important that after you have the cathode coated you let it sit in water for several days. Then measure the resistance across the plates from the wires connected to the cap. This resistance should be at least 1 Meg, the higher the better.

Measure the capacitance. With water and no dielectric coating the resistance will be a few K ohms and the capacitance will be very low....With just water you end up with an extremely poor capacitor that will not charge neither retain a charge.

Naudin's capacitor specs: 5.19 nF and 2.94 Meg Ohms. Since we know Ohms law we can calucalte the leakage current through the water at a given voltage. If the cap is charged to 1,000V / 2,940,000 Ohms =.00034 Amps, very low

Now that you have the secondary inductance and the capacitance you can calculate resonance. It should be in the 1kHz-8kHz range to make sure the circuit will drive it at resonance.

The next thing to do is build your inductors. If your resonant frequency is low you might want to make the choke inductance's higher....Since at reasonance the circuit is near a short since reactances cancel you need to make the inductors have a high enough XL to protect the circuit. Also be sure you connect inductors in a series aiding configuration.

If you know electronics well enough you can calculate voltage and current throughout the entire circuit (minus transformer losses) to ensure it will operate safely.

There is a lot to know when building this. I would use up 20 pages if I had to explain just the electronics and the circuit.....Even then it is still and will always be a learning process.

Any Questions so far about this replication?

August 20, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Farrah Day**
> *Lamare, consider this:*
>
> *If it only takes around 1.5 volts before electrolysis occurs, how can water be considered anything like a good dielectric? As soon as the voltage exceeds 1.5 volts, the water conducts.*
>
> *People have been forever stating the relative permitivity of pure water, (the keyword here being 'PURE'), and assuming this figure for any old water. And no one ever seems to be able to grasp the difference.*
>
> *Pure water in this context is nigh on impossible to achieve. Not only does water readily self-ionise, but as soon as it's exposed to the atmosphere, atmospheric gases readily dissolve in it, to say nothing of contaminants from other sources. Bit of a bugger I know, but even de-ionised water makes for a poor dielectric, and as for tap water... well it's a far better conductor than insulator.*
>
> *Water that can withstand kvolts before it breaks down and conducts is specially prepared in laboratories, and would cost more than petrol, which makes it all pretty pointless.*
>
> *For what it's worth (probably not much) Meyer stated that he could use any old water. He certainly didn't use laboratory grade PURE water, that's for sure.*

Oh boy. I know I posted the standard reactions for electrolysis and that was on purpose. Both half reactions are standard redox reactions which do not occur naturally, because it takes energy to take electrons from the negative ions and feed them to the positive ions to keep the reaction going. Normally, you do that using electrodes and a power supply, but there ain't no law of physics that forbids you to perform the exact same reaction more directly using a strong electric field.

I also realise that the data and water proporties I posted may be pretty far off because of the reasons you gave. However, they do give you some indication.

Geven the electric strength of pure water, 30 kV/mm, it is clear the required field strength is achievable with capacitor plates placed at a distance of 1 mm. When you are talking about the thin dielectric films used in electrolytic capacitors which are in the order of a few micrometer, you already come within the required range with something in the order of 60 V.

White I agree these are just rough estimations, in the end practice rules. And practice reported by none less than John Bedini says batteries can "cold boil". Naudin's tubes do produce gas. And the list goes on and on. I just try to find the possible mechanisms to explain what people report they saw in practice.

Let me add that it is not important wether or not water is a "good" dielectric. What matters is how the various atoms and ions inside the fluid react to an applied electric field. What happens when a dielectric breaks down is that electrons are freed from the material because they are ripped of the atoms or ions they were attached to suddenly turning the material into a conductor. According to Wikipedia, when one does this on purpose, one creates a "Disruptive device":

REF: Electrical breakdown - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Quote:

> A disruptive device is a device that has a dielectric, whereupon being stressed beyond its dielectric strength, has an electrical breakdown. This results in the sudden transition of part of the dielectric material from an insulating state to a highly conductive state. This transition is characterized by the formation of an electric spark, and possibly an electric arc through the material. If this occurs within a solid dielectric, physical and chemical changes along the path of the discharge will cause permanent degradation and significant reduction in the material's dielectric strength. A spark gap is a type of disruptive device that uses a gas or fluid dielectric between spaced electrodes. Unlike solid dielectrics, liquid or gaseous dielectrics can usually recover their full dielectric strength once current flow (through the plasma in the gap) has been externally interrupted.

The following article handles about "dielectric breakdown" of water: Sandia National Labs Water-Dielectric Breakdown Data

August 20, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Farrah Day**
> *I don't, I'm not the one saying that you can evolve gases by dissociating water by voltage alone... you are. You tell me!*
>
> *In my world, as I stated previously, we always need a charge exchange medium when dealing with ions.*
>
> *Lamare, for some reason, has simply posted the reactions of normal everyday electrolysis. Nothing new there, this is what we are all taught at school. Obviously the reactions pasted do not apply if no current is flowing. I'm therefore at a loss to find any relevance to the post, as voltage alone will not produce those reactions.*

What you appear to misunderstand is the question *where* the current is flowing. Current is nothing more nor less than moving electrons around, which occurs when (free) electrons are subjected to an electric field. What is most common is to have electrons move around in a wire using a power supply, but there are other ways. For example in classic amplifier tubes, there is a heated wire which releases electrons into the vacuum, which are subsequently attracted to the metal shield surrounding the wire and that way you also get a current.

Using the same principle, pushing electrons around using an electric field, it is clear that you can also move free electrons around in a fluid, which *is* a current. It's just that the current remains locally inside the fluid, so you don't provide a current into the fluid yourself trough the terminal contacts.

In other words: if you somehow have been able to create free electrons inside your fluid, all it takes to make them flow trough the fluid is an electric field. And as it happens, you can create free electrons inside the fluid pretty easily. Just apply an electric field that is strong enough to rip electrons from the negative ions, a.k.a. "dielectric breakdown".

So, you are right, nothing new here. Just a matter of pushing electrons around

Quote:

> It's hard to know what to make of Naudin's replication as he won't answer emails and there is crucial info lacking on his website. But I know that a fully insulated cathode won't do what he is showing it to do. Most people simply take these things for granted - I don't!
>
> At the bottom of the page he states he is currently building a WFC v2 - which I was hoping might shed more light on things - but nothing has happened for well over a year, so maybe this itself is an indication of things not quite going to plan.

IMHO you may be wrong about that. If the applied electric field is strong enough, it is able to create free electrons inside the fluid ("dielectric breakdown"). That way you get "real" electron based currents inside the fluid, instead of the (relatively slow) ion based currents that normally take place in water.

August 20, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Farrah Day**
>
> *Actually, I understand perfectly well, and current is not necessarily electron movement.*
>
> *You however talk about 'free' electrons in the fluid medium, yet electrons are not the current carriers in a fluid medium such as water. The current carriers are ionic species, not electrons! How can you strip the OH- ion of its electron using an electric field when the ion itself will simply move in response?*

How can you rip of the bumber of a car using a rope, when the car will simply move in response?

(sudden) brute force....

Quote:

> Furthermore as already stated, there is no dielectric to break down in water - it's a conductor above around 1.5 volts!

REF: http://www.waterfuelconverters.com/e070401.pdf

Quote:

> We find that complete dielectric failure is likely to occur in water between a significantly field-enhanced anode and a less enhanced cathode...

So, you are right that under normal, low voltage conditons (with the associated low electric field strength) ions are the prime charge carriers in water. However, when an electric field with sufficient strength is applied to the water dielectric breakdown does undoubdly occur and then suddenly free electrons become the prime charge carriers, because they can travel much faster than ions since these are much heavier. Just google for "water dielectric breakdown".

August 20, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **HMS-776**
> *The next problem is going to be coating the cathode with a dielectric coating....Naudin used a thin plastic sheet and then wrapped that in tape I believe. The thin plastic sheet he talks about sounds to me like something like screen protector plastic???*
>
> *There are also liquid dielectric coatings available....You need a dielectric with a high dielectric constant and a decent dielectric strength....I would suggest you have a thickness able to withstand at least 3kV. Also, read up on dielectrics to better understand them.*

Aaron previously suggested "Corona Dope". Interestingly, along with references that Stan Meyer supposedly did the same thing using Delrin, whatever that may be:

Stan Meyer Bifilar Chokes

Quote:

> Here is what I believe is a necessary concept that must be throughly explored or it doesn't matter what circuit you have...if, you want to use only voltage potential to separate water with no current or bare minimum.
>
> INSULATION to make the cell a capacitor in the true sense of capacitor.
>
> Stan showed using delrin to encase an entire inner/outer tube setup.
>
> I have seen attempts with van de graff's, etc.. and other high voltage means to accomplish pure electrostatic separation and nobody has succeeded in any significant ways. The voltage is leaking all over and dust and other stuff is attracted to the cell from the floor, etc... that means it is not a capacitor...it is not holding that voltage to any high degree in the water cell itself. If that is the case, there will never be enough voltage for true electrostatic separation.
>
> [...]
>
> Stan showed a delrin encasement around the annode with small openings at the top and bottom. The cathode is inside the annode. As water is drawn into the opening at the bottom of the delrin encasement, the ONLY PLACE THE WATER EVEN TOUCHES IS THE GAP. The inner part of the annode and outer part of the cathode is the ONLY part where the water touches without the voltage leaking out everywhere else. What that means is that the annode/cathode tube set really has become a capacitor to lock in as much voltage as possible where it counts...the gap where you want the water to split from nothing more than pure voltage potential.
>
> Even if I had the 100% foolproof VIC circuit, it would do nobody any good at all hooking it up to a short circuited cell.
>
> I'm not a machinist and am not interested in dealing with delrin. There is a product called "SUPER CORONA DOPE." It is a xylene lacquer type of mix that you can brush on to metal or whatever and then it hardens like a glass and resists 4000volts per mil or 40,000 per mm thick. If you had 2 flat

> plates and each was thoroughly coated with 1mm each, that is a dielectric strength high enough to hold back 80,000 volts.

Stanley Meyer Explained
Quote:

> Many months ago, I showed a few references to Peter and he helped me build something at his shop...a real water capacitor...what that project was is irrelevant... what is relevant is that the goal is to have a water cell where voltage potential WILL NOT LEAK. The project was far from perfected but this concept is clearly spelled out in Tay Hee Han's patent as well.
>
> Meyer shows this very clearly with his diagram of the delrin encasement.
>
> Delrin isn't practical for anyone unless they have access to some machine stop probably. My homebrew solution was to get a can of plastidip to coat the outside positive tube in to isolate it from the water. Also, super corona dope can be painted on the outside of the positive tube, which I have a few quarts of this for this purpose.

Interestingly, in this post, another (now deleted) post is referred:
Quote:

> Since so much has been already said on the WFC the only thing I have to add is to make them so the outside of the outer tube is isolated out of the water bath and to ground the water bath just as Stanley Meyer shows too do, and isolated ground right in the water bath. But isolating the positive from the water bath helps keep the voltage from leaking. And the circuitry any way you find that will pulse the transformer should work, just make sure when you have everything set that you are able to raise and lower the voltage independently of pulsing and frequency. In the alternator all Meyer had to do was turn a variable resistor to raise or lower the voltage to the rotor field winding.

So, there are indications that Stan Meyer also used insulation in his WFC..

Here it says the following:
http://www.panaceauniversity.org/Ravi%20Cell.pdf

Quote:

> In one of Stan's patents he talked about using polyoxymethylene (Delrin) which has a high dielectric constant. He used Delrin on the outside of the outer pipe and the inside of the inner pipe to contain the electron leakage. The barrier formed by the conditioning coating has a comparatively lesser dielectric constant than the Derlin material thickness used.

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Coming to think of this, the pieces of the puzzle are starting to drop into place.

The electric field is an infinite energy source (Bearden, see my referenced discussions at Article:The Electret Effect - PESWiki) where it not that in normal electrical circuits electrons have the nasty habit of flowing in such a direction that they "kill" the voltage you have created to make your electric field. This is what Bearden has been talking about for years. "killing the dipole".

However, if you manage to create an electric field such that the electrons you are moving around with it cannot reach the circuitry you use to create the field, then they cannot kill "the dipole", hence you get to use the field for free, only having to pay for the losses that occor to maintain the field. Apparantly, the WFC with proper insulated capacitor plates can do just that, because the electrons flowing from one half reaction tot the other stay within the substance, whereby the net effect is that some atoms have been rearranged such that they are now hydrogen and oxygen gas, instead of water. The electrons however, stay where they were: in the substance.

And since the electrons in an electrolysis process do not leave the "water" if they are moved from one atom/ion to the other, they cannot "kill the dipole". As it turns out you can actually split water with little more than just a spark plug, and immediately burn it afterwards, by which it appears energy can actually be "gained", which of course is actually being pulled in from the vacuum:

Water Sparkplug

> Quote:
>
> > ROSCO, you're the plug expert, can you verify these results under compression? I did use the resistorless NGK motorcycle plug and sprayed water and it does explode water mist like in Gotoluc's vid. Would be interesting to see this circuit sparking your Firestorm duplication!
>
> This should be really simple to replicate.

August 20, 2010

HMS-776
Senior
Member

Join Date: Mar 2009
Posts: 125

I forgot to add,

For the inductors you need to build them to have the same or more inductive reactance than the secondary had at 60Hz. This will ensure you have enough reactance to protect the secondary from

excessive currents at resonance.

This is because as mentioned earlied resonance occurs between the secondary winding and the cap, so without chokes the result is a near dead short. Measure the secondary inductance and calculate it's inductive reactance at 60Hz. Use that inductive reactance and the resonant frequency to determine the inductance needed for the chokes.

The dielectric material needs to be considered as follows. Everyone remember stan mentioned that he needed to build the entire system in a garage environment to protect the technology from being blocked. He used no exotic parts or materials to also protect the technology from being blocked. The dielectric needs to be something widely available, and cheap.

Great posts everyone, I have read each and have learned a grat deal so far.

August 20, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Farrah Day**
> *Nice analogy Lamare, but this assumes that the electron bond is a rigid and weak link - I'm not sure it is. You couldn't so easily pull the bumper off the car if it completely surrounding the body... and on strong and elastic fixings.*

True, but given the many references to "dielectric breakdown" of water, you will really have hard time maintaining this is principally impossible. It may take strong electric fields, yes, but it is definately possible.

Quote:

> Anyway, here's something else for you to think about. Once you insulate an electrode from the water, then that insulation on that electrode becomes the dielectric.
>
> All the voltage is then across this insulation, not across the water. The water simply becomes an extension of the uninsulated electrode, and the only dielectric breakdown that will occur will be that of the insulation (which will not self-repair).
>
> Do you see what I'm getting at here?

This is more or less what sebosfato is saying, too:

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **sebosfato**
> *Guys I naudin got nothing, that step charge effect means nothing... I already done that is very easy and stupid... and wont generate any gas... why insist on theories that were proved to be wrong?*
>
> *I again tell you, I already did this experiment... The step charge effect were the same, however no gas can be generated.*
>
> *There is something called electric field distribution that occurs when you have two different dielectric constants in series. Where you will find the biggest electric field will be on the smallest value of dielectric...*
>
> *For you to understand it well, take a 10nf capacitor and a 100nf capacitor and connect them in series to a power supply and measure the voltage across the capacitors... You will understand what i'm talking about.*

I think you will have to keep in mind that the electric field travels at the speed of light, 300.000 km/s, which means it has already traveled 30 cm within one pico-second, much faster than ions or even electrons can react.

In normal circuit design, these kinds of considerations can be safely ignored, but when you are talking about circuits that are able to extract useable energy out of the vacuum using an electric field, then the speed differences between the electric field and the movement of electrons/ions is very important, because the delay between the "cause" and "effect" is exactly one of those little understood windows of opportunity that we are trying to exploit.

This is also what Bedini more or less keeps on repeating. One of the secrets for "over unity" is to use high voltage DC spikes. Why?
Because then you have a fraction of a second to use the energy provided by the field, before the charge carriers start working against you.

I posted about this before:
Discussion re: the physics behind negative energy systems with radiant spikes

Quote:

> However, I do like Beardens "don't kill the dipole" and "how circuits are actually powered" theories: How An Electrical Circuit is REALLY Powered - Bearden for Dummies
>
> "Let me put it this way. Every electrical system we ever built, and every one today, is powered by EM energy extracted directly from the active vacuum by the source dipole in the system."
>
> He explains this concept also very nicely in some of the video's out there. Whenever charge is moving from the + to - poles of a battery or generator, a current flows, which opposes the very reason the current occurs, which is the electric field or potential.
>
> So, it is the electric field that causes the charges to move (do work), while this same movement of charges (current) kills the very reason of it's existence: the field, or the potential on your battery or

generator. If you could somehow use the potential of any dipole without killing it, you could get an infinite energy source. In other words: you have to disconnect "current" from "potential" one way or another.

In this line of thinking, the following paper by Klaus Turtur is most interesting:

http://www.wbabin.net/physics/turtur1e.pdf

In this paper, he shows that the electric field emitted by any charge carrier not only is dynamic (spreading with the speed of light), but it also contains energy. That energy comes from somewhere, which you might call "the Dirac sea" or ZPE, or whatever. Bottomline is: any charge carrier continuously converts some of this "vacuum energy" into a constant stream of "static" electric field energy:

"On the one hand the vacuum (= the space) permanently supplies the charge with energy (first paradox aspect), which the charge (as the field source) converts into field energy and emits it in the shape of a field. On the other hand the vacuum (= the space) permanently takes energy away from the propagating field, this means, that space gets back its energy from field during the propagation of the field. This indicates that there should be some energy inside the “empty” space, which we now can understand as a part of the vacuum-energy."

Probably the most important thing to realise is that there are two energy flows in any circuit or wire:
1. the electric (or EM) field(s) - or "radiant energy" as John likes to call it.
2. the current -- charge carriers moving along inside a conductor.

The E(M) field comes for free, it's a continous stream of "vacuum energy" being converted by any charge carrier.

What we're after in all electrical free energy circuits is to find a way to extract this "vacuum energy" without paying the price by killing our dipoles. And as far as I understand, the basic trick for doing that is to exploit the difference in propagation speed of the E(M) field vs. the charge carriers.

If you look at the SG, the Gray tube and the water spark plug, you see that one possibility is to work with abrupt switching of high voltages. So, apparantly fast switching (fast rise/fall times) of high voltages offers one "window of opportunity" to exploit this propagation speed difference.

In the Tesla switch, you're working with batteries, where the charge carriers are ions moving in a fluid. These move much slower than electrons trough a wire, which is why you can exploit this speed difference between E(M) field and charge carriers at much lower frequencies (switching speeds) in comparison to coils, etc.

In a way, a battery can be seen as a very long wire (as Bearden has talked about). When you put some current (charge carriers) in on one side, it takes a relatively long time before they come out on the other side. So, whenever you reverse the current before that time has passed, you can use the potential (Electric field) without killing the dipole.

> So, I think that is what all this comes down to: an exploitation of the difference in propagation speed of the EM field vs. the movement of charge carriers.

August 20, 2010

Michael John Nunnerley
Senior Member
Keeping on topic

Join Date: May 2008
Posts: 574

Well I would just like to say first of all that preventing electrolysis was probably the wrong terminology, unless you want to have a bulk tank of water and place electrodes of some sort in the tank and not create electrolysis to break it down.

You are barking up the wrong tree, Meyer did this at first and improved on it, but still could not produce sufficient gas to run his buggy, that ran on a different system and not one of electrolysis. Correction, at first he ran his buggy on electrolysis, but only on tick over in his drive way, he could not run it on revs: for a drive.

That led him to find another way, and that as I have gone blue in the face is, NOT ELECTROLYSIS. High voltage is needed, but you will never get it to work in a tank of water and you do not need a tank of water, well as a reserve maybe. A high humidity will be sufficient so look more at HV into a high humidity in a none combustible gas such as N2. Look up patents that produce water break down using RF, they work, but even that is not the real answer, but at least will show that hv will break down water if used in a different way.

I am not talking MW here, the patent that I am refering to uses VHF and UHF band as a push pull harmonic resonance (145mhz and 450mhz).US 7,378,063 B1. This is close to the right idea, so don't waste your money on building an item that will not give you what you want, well I don't think it will, and probably my thoughts don't count.

August 20, 2010

lamare
Senior Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Farrah Day**
> *Not really. The problem is, you will find that none of these references use anything like ordinary, everyday tap water.*

Of course the beauty of a 'pure' water dielectric is that it self-repairs once the voltage drops below the break down level. But this is all quite irrelevant when we are talking about everyday water which breaks down at a lowly 1.25 volts. Quite simply, everyday water is a better conductor than it is an insulator, so it will never, ever make a very good dielectric.

With normal water we can easily achieve plasma arcing with such as carbon rods, but of course this is high current plasma electrolysis, which I think we can rule out as any part of the Meyer concept.

All very interesting, but the same stumbling blocks tend to come up over and over again.

I have been experimenting with aluminum tubes for a while, because in industrial electrolytic capacitors they use aluminum and with aluminum one can pretty easily create very thin dielectric films on the surface. Last year I started using ordinary tapwater as wel as demineralised water (from a car shop as normally used in batteries):
YouTube - cap_experiments_.avi

A few weeks ago, I experimented with two aluminum tubes with the inner tube a diameter of about 3 cm and a spacing of about 1 mm between the tubes. With these, I could easily produce gas feeding the centre tube with spikes using a solid state Bedini coil (using the secondary of a 12V transformer for halogen lamps as coil). I could also produce gas when I put a separate tube of about 1 cm diameter inside those two tubes and feed that with spikes. With that, gas would also still be produced in between the outer two tubes, while only the outer tube was connected to the positive of the battery (which really is the negative with respect to the spike, as is usually done with the Bedini schoolgirl schematic).

What happened is that the water gets blurry with white flocks after a while, which are most likely aluminum oxide. At this moment, this setup does not produce any gas anymore, probably because a lot of ions have dissolved in the water.

However, it turns out that two kinds of dielectric films can be made on aluminum, as I posted here: Bedini, Meyer, capacitors, batteries and the electret effect. The stuff I have in my water definately classifies as "a rather gelatinous nature" as mentioned in the book linked there.

Given the results of my experiments as shown on YouTube, I will try and see what happens if I clean the tube setup, add new demineralised water and soda so that the other, desired, type of dielectric film is formed. I will probably have to create the film with soda and try to produce gas with a new bath of water, but we'll see what happens when I find the time to do it. If the forming of the film goes the way I intend it to, I may be able to use tapwater after the film has become stable. Furthermore, my parents in law have some kind of filter that gets at least the calcium carborate out of the water. That may be worth a try, too.

Today I experimented a bit with a simple plastic bottle wrapped with aluminum tape and a single centre tube with a diameter of about 1 cm. With that I could produce no gas. Not with my solid state Bedini and not with a car ignition coil. However, the ignition coil did produce high voltage, but not spikes and the Bedini coil did produce spikes but not of a high voltage. It may still be that a Bedini coil with more muscles does work. As always, absence of evidence is not the same as

evidence of absence...

August 20, 2010

HMS-776 Join Date: Mar 2009
Senior Posts: 125
Member
I will continue with the Naudin replication once I find a suitable dielectric material.

There are many good points being made here by everyone and they are all needed and appreciated.

I think it was sebosfato that mentioned the electric field distribution in multi dielectric capacitors and I have to say that makes a lot of sense. The dielectric's are resistances in a way. Put 2 resistors in series with each other and the resistor with the higher resistance will have the greater voltage across it. There is more that needs to be looked into here and I could not find a lot of info....

Remember the video where Stan said in order for the technology to get out it must be made in a garage environment with no exotic materials or parts. This means that whatever dielectric he used, it must be something widely available....

The other thing, I believe this dielectric was brushed, painted, or dipped. If you see Stan Meyers demo tube sets and study the paperwork that was with them they also had a VIC...So these tubes must have also been coated with something....And it must have been something clear or close to it because the tubes still look like SS.

The work continues.

August 21, 2010

lamare Join Date: Oct 2008
Senior Posts: 473
Member

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Farrah Day**

> *Lamare, check out these links:*

I have read these. I think I'm the one that posted these in the first place

Quote:

> Aluminium, just like stainless steel already has a protective oxide coating, that's why they are both relatively inert to corrosion in air and water under normal circumstances.
>
> Wet electrolytic capacitors were - and still are - an intriguing design because designers made the anode to have the greatest surface area possible, and no matter how complicated the anode design, it did not need a correspondingly complicated cathode. An electrolytic solution became an extension of the metal cathode container. Also the very thin (microns) oxide layer on the anode made for a high capacitance.
>
> If we are not careful all we will achieve is the fabricating of a large electrolytic capacitor. The science does need thinking through.
>
> The wet electrolytic capacitors described above did generate some hydrogen, but this was not by design and was simply due to leakage current. And what H2 did evolve was of course generated by everyday electrolysis action.
>
> So by isolating the water with an insulator like Naudin, where does that lead us?
>
> We end up with a good capacitor, but unless the additional insulation on the cathode breaks down, we won't get any current flowing.
>
> Naudin's set up is a bit of a mystery and I guess it will remain so unless he decides to answer his emails. Maybe, just like the mineral build up we can achieve on the cathode in hard tap water, Naudin's insulation is somewhat porous.

The thing that has really intrigued me is the report by John Bedini that he has batteries "cold boiling" for up to more than half an hour *after* he has shut down the charger. How on earth can that be happening?

Then there's an also intriguing experiment by MIT where they dissect a leyden jar, a capacitor, and clearly show that the "charge" is not on the capacitor plates, but somehow stored in the dielectric: Discussion re: the physics behind negative energy systems with radiant spikes

And we have this also intriguing effect that electrolytic capacitors are able to re-charge themselves after having been shortcut, upto a certain extent:
Spontaneous charging radiantly charged capacitor research group
Spontaneous charging radiantly charged capacitor research group

The interesting thing with these (standard) electrolytic capacitors is that the extent to which they are able to spontaneously recharge themselves can be greatly extended by "conditioning" them with "radiant energy". That is: feed them with high-voltage short duration spikes.

Putting these things together, I first of all concluded that in these "conditioned" capacitors the dielectric layer, where the energy is actually stored given the MIT leyden jar experiments, is somehow being super polarized. That means such a very thin dielectric film on the aluminum anode can apparantly be pushed into high gear, which means this super-polarized film you will generate a very strong electric field in its vicinity. Not because there is a high voltage across this dielectric film, but because the film is very thin. Normally, when a electrolytic capacitor is charged, this field is being nutralized, because charges are being drawn towards / pushed away from the surface of this thin film at both sides, until eventually the fields generated by these charges balances the field generated by the dielectric. It is because of these fields that oppoze one another that the capacity of a capacitor becomes bigger due to the presence of a dielectric.

Apparantly, it is possible to disrupt this balance by shortcutting the capacitor, after which the capacitor will re-establish the balance by spontaneously recharging itself. The interesting thing, however, is that just after this shortcutting, the only field that is present in the vicinity of the electrolyte, the water, is the field generated by the dielectric. And because this dielectric layer is very thin (a few micrometers) you will for some time have a very strong electric field in the vicinity of the dielectric, especially if you have polarized the dielectric using high voltage spikes/ pulses, because the polarization of a dielectric depends on the applied field strength, not on the applied current or something.

Now you may say that the hydrogen produced in these old day electrolytic capacitors is just plain old electrolysis, but that would not explain why a glow can be observed with these things: Borax or Baking Soda Rectifier and the glow. :
Quote:

> As mentioned earlier, there is a faint glow associated with these borax (or baking soda) rectifiers that can be observed in a dark room. It seems that moderately high voltages are necessary in order to produce the glow. The glow is produced on the aluminum plate when it is at the positive (reverse bias) part of the cycle and minimum current is flowing.

Why would these things glow? Could it be that actually the water dielectric breaks down causing a corona discharge by which hydrogen is being produced, albeit very little, because first of all the voltages used are not that high and secondly, this particular setup uses plates at a considerable distance. In my experiments I could not produce a significant amount of gas when anode/cathode were placed at a distance, but I could produce hydrogen easily using concentric tubes. I know this does not prove anything, but it once again does suggest there may be more to it than it seems.

Given that Bedini's "cold boiling", i.e. H2 and O2 generating, batteries are being fed with the same kind of energy, HV spikes, and we also have similar "spontaneous" recharging, albeit with different metals and chemicals, I concluded that we are really looking at the same thing: a thin dielectric film is apparantly also formed inside batteries and that is apparantly also being super-polarized.

Bringing this together, I concluded that this must be the key. The construction of dielectric capacitors and batteries is very similar, especially in the old days and we get similar effects, even though hydrogen production does not always occur.

Given that the water contained in batteries is full of ions and the "cold boiling" effect observed

by Bedini and others when the batteries are being charged with pretty powerfull Bedini chargers, I concluded that in this case the fields generated by the thin dielectric films on the plates is that strong that somehow electrolysis is being achieved, even after power is being fed to the battery. Based on that, I concluded that the presence of a strong static electric field inside the electrolyte is the sole requirement for this kind of electrolysis to occur and that that has nothing to do with any resonance effects in the water, as Meyer says. I mean, it just can't be if we can trust Bedini's observations and I do trust these are real accurate observations. Now this doesn't mean that it is impossible that you could also have interesting effects using resonance, but if that is the case, it has nothing this particular mechanism.

So, in my view, it may be much more difficult to create strong polarized dielectric films when the anode/cathodes are submerged in water containing lots of ions, but eventually all that really means it that you need more muscles to polarize your dielectric, because you have to drag more ions around. So, it may take more energy to accomplish the effects we want, but the energy it takes to free electrons from the negative ions in the half reaction, and feed them to the other half reaction to get elecrolysis is exactly the same.

So, the bad news is that you will have to spend considerably more effort to see these effects with non-pure water. The good news is that it is achievable anyway and when you succeed in creating self-healing dielectric films on aluminum tubes as is being done in electrolytic capacitors all the time, I am convinced you can really get to a point that such a super-polarized dielectric releases great amounts of hydrogen gas for which you only have to pay the energy needed to maintain the polarization field. However, even that energy does not have to be lost, since you can re-use this energy when "discharging" the capacitor, which will not only return most of the energy, but will also enhance the disbalance of the fields. That means you will actually get more hydrogen

production if you reuse this energy! 

And given the long times Bedini has reported his batteries to "cold boil" after shutting of the power, I think you really don't have to pay much in terms of energy to keep the dielectric polarized, especially if you re-use and re-apply the same energy over and over again.

August 21, 2010

HMS-776 
Senior
Member

Join Date: Mar 2009
Posts: 125

I must have missed that.

Looking at naudin's page again he states the wfc v 1.0 used distilled water.
The process will still work with distilled water if the tubes are not insulated.
The requirement then is that the charging current must be greater than the leakage current.

Or in other words the resistance across the capacitor must be several orders greater than the impedance of the charging circuit.

August 21, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Farrah Day**
> *Lamare, I'm unfamiliar with the Bedini stuff, so not able to comment. I've seen that MIT video before and still find it somewhat very watchable.*

Basically what he does insofar relevant here, is to energize a coil by connecting it to a DC power source and then suddenly disconnect the minus terminal, so you get a very steep spike of positive, high voltage at the negative terminal of the coil. He feeds that spike trough a diode to either a battery or a capacitor. The negative terminal of battery/cap is connected to the positive terminal of the power supply / coil, since otherwise you would have the coil in series with the battery/cap you want to charge during the periods you're not energizing the coil.

Bedini calls these spikes "radiant energy", which I think is nothing else than the electric field itself, which can give very interesting effects if the spikes are powerfull enough. In one of his video's he shows he is able to light a neon bulb by holding one terminal in his hand and touching the other terminal at the *plastic* of the battery that is being charged.

However, in order to observe this, you need pretty powerful coils. And if you have these, it appears you can also get this "cold boiling" of the batteries being charged.

August 21, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **HMS-776**
> *I think it was sebosfato that mentioned the electric field distribution in multi dielectric capacitors*

> *and I have to say that makes a lot of sense. The dielectric's are resistances in a way. Put 2 resistors in series with each other and the resistor with the higher resistance will have the greater voltage across it. There is more that needs to be looked into here and I could not find a lot of info....*
>
> *Remember the video where Stan said in order for the technology to get out it must be made in a garage environment with no exotic materials or parts. This means that whatever dielectric he used, it must be something widely available....*
>
> *The other thing, I believe this dielectric was brushed, painted, or dipped. If you see Stan Meyers demo tube sets and study the paperwork that was with them they also had a VIC...So these tubes must have also been coated with something....And it must have been something clear or close to it because the tubes still look like SS.*

Of course, we do not necessarily have to use the same components Meyer used. While of course I can't rule out the possibility that there may be something in the theory that all this is achieved by some kind of resonance of the water, Bedini's cold boiling batteries clearly show that it is possible to produce hydrogen even *after* the power supply has been shut off without anything even close to resonating the water.

If it is correct that electrolysis of water can be achieved by applying a ver strong electric field causing a dielectric breakdown effect in the water, which would make it possible for the current required for electrolysis to take place to flow in the water itself, then all we need to do is create a very strong electric field in the water, even though that may be hard to do with normal tapwater, because all the ions in there have the nasty habbit of oppozing any externally applied electric field, especially when two conduction terminal plates are the means by which you create the field.

Now if you would put an insulating layer on one of the terminals and if indeed the different layers can be considered as capacitors in series, then it is clear that you would either need very high voltages or a big capacitance across the dielectric layer.

That would mean that you would need a very thin layer of dielectric. However, that would mean the dielectric would easily breakdown and you get to pay for the leakage currents going trough it. So, we would have to find a way to optimize the thickness of the dielectric layer, such that it is thin enough to create a big capacitance, but thick enough to withstand the voltages we intend to use.

Perhaps the easiest way to do that, is to use aluminum for your anode and create a dielectric layer electrolytically, as is done in the production of electrolytic capacitors. When you grow the layer, you simply apply 120% of the voltage you intend to use, and then you a film with a thickness that is about optimal.

It appears that conditioning an aluminum tube that way to be used as anode in a bath with a soda solution would do just that. So, it may be that Meyer used SS and found a hard way to create a dielectric layer on those, it seems to me we might just as well try the same thing the easy way....

August 21, 2010

HMS-776 Join Date: Mar 2009
Senior Posts: 125
Member
I don't think the electric field distribution is going to be
a problem. Just for example say we coat the tubes with a dielectric which
Has a dielectric constant of 5 and we use tap water with a dielectric constant of
60. We could use basic math to calculate the total percentage
of each dielectric and use that to calculate the voltage each one would
have.

All that this means is the lower the dielectric constant of the
dielectric coating the higher the voltage will need to be to get the
desired effect. With a low dielectric constant we have less polarization
which means only part of the voltage will be applied to the water
The rest of the voltage is held back because of the poor polarization
(low dielectric constant).

This means replication can still be successful with a low dielectric
Constant coating, the applied voltage will just have to be higher.

So while naudin may have had a successful replication the actual voltage
Effecting the water could have been many times lower than the capacitor's
Voltage. Hopefully I explained that well enough for everyone to understand.

August 22, 2010

HMS-776 Join Date: Mar 2009
Senior Posts: 125
Member
After doing research on common dielectric materials I have had no luck finding any with a high dielectric constant. However, I have found there are more things to consider.....

> Quote:

> "In terms of component reactance, Inductors should always be larger than capacitor in order to minimize amp restriction to enhance "voltage Deflection"
> Stan Meyer, TB page 7-10

This tells us that we must find a middle ground.

The capacitive reactance must be smaller than the inductive reactance of the chokes at resonance. The three things that effect capacitance are: Area of plates, Distance between plates, and Dielectric constant of dielectric.

Stan mentioned the capacitor size of the WFC capacitor in the Tech Brief. It is 3" tall. Inner electrode is .5" diameter. Outer electrode ID is .75" which leaves a gap of 1/8".

So we know the size of the capacitor and distance between the plates, the only thing we can change is the dielectric constant of the dielectric coating.

If the dielectric constant of the coating is too high our capacitance will be very large, making the need for inductors which also are very large. The requirement of inductor size ,if too large can cause all sorts of problems. First, the core will have to be made larger, and the inductors will have to have to have more turns, which means the voltage will be higher, so greater steps must be taken to ensure correct isolation between turns...The added capacitor and inductor size also increases the time it takes to charge the capacitor.

What I found early on with Stan Meyers circuit is that you cannot have everything. You have to give up some gains in order to get others. You have to find a middle ground. And I think the dielectric coating is no exception here.

Further, large dielelctric constant materials are often exotic. They are expensive and are not readily available. Stan said in order to protect this technology it had to be made in a gargae environment, so that means the coating had to be something cheap and readily available.

Of the most common dielectric materials, none have very high dielectric constants. The important thing to consider is a high dielectric strength. Since we will use a dielectric material will a low dielectric constant, we will have to apply a greater voltage (decrease gating) to achieve the result we want. This also means that the capacitor will have a greater voltage than the voltage which is actutally applied to the water. As mentioned before we have to find a middle ground. In this case we have to give up exotic and expensive materials to make the WFC more easily available.

So now we have learned even more. We learned that a large dielectric constant coating will most likely make the capacitive reactance too large, making the inductor size requirement greater, and causing even more problems throughout the circuit.

If anyone here does the calculations of a basic LC resonant circuit with different sizes of inductors and capacitors you can see that a middle ground must be found. Calculate XL, XC, F res, Q, and Voltage Magnification and you will see there is no perfect circuit which has everything. Like I mentioned before, you have to give up some gains in order to achieve others.

August 22, 2010

sebosfato
Senior
Member

Join Date: Dec 2008
Location: milan
Posts: 478

"The capacitive reactance must be smaller than the inductive reactance of the chokes at resonance."

This frase do not agree with

"In terms of component reactance, Inductors should always be larger than capacitor in order to minimize amp restriction to enhance "voltage Deflection"
Stan Meyer, TB page 7-10

(google voltage deflection =))

Because at resonance both the reactances are the same!!!

I believe that meyer wanted to mean simply the value of the component... example:

1uh inductor is > than 100nf capacitor because it can store the same energy forcing it less...

A capacitor for accumulating energy, develops voltage in relation to the current flowing for example if you could discharge a 100nf capacitor charged with 100v into a 10nf capacitor the last will develop 1000v...

This is Related to the maximum electric field strength the capacitor can handle...

If you were to compare the same situation on the inductor you can find the relation for voltage per turn... If you exceed the max voltage witch the wire dielectric can withstand you will burn the inductor...

In a water capacitor if i remember well you don't change the capacitance changing the distance because there is a fixed constant for that it depends mainly on the area.

Also, what meyer said have implications with the Q factor. For example the higher the inductance is in relation to the capacitance (obviously also considering it's ohmic resistance) the greater is the Q of the resonant circuit for real world components...

Changing subject,

If you want to apply an electric field on water thru a dielectric this must withstand the electric field...

The higher the dielectric value, the higher the dielectric strength thus does's not matter witch plastic

you use it insulation strength will not be higher than water. Thats why you need a dielectric coating witch have a dielectric constant at least some times bigger than that of the water if you want to break the water...

Barium titanate or something like that...

August 22, 2010

HMS-776 Join Date: Mar 2009
Senior Posts: 125
Member
Sebosfato,

I did notice barium titanate would probably be the material of choice here. It would result in a high capacitance capacitor (unless we reduced it's size). It would also give us the lowest looses due to it's high polarization (dielectric constant).

What I'm trying to understand is how Meyer's early tube sets worked, since they were not coated with a ceramic material. I tend to think they were coated with some type of resin or acryllic material as it is not visible.

Also, if you read naudin's WFC page he says he was not able to get the same amount of gas production with the coated tubes as he did using plain distilled water. I believe, as you mentioned earlier this is due to the voltage field distribution of the two dielectric materials in series. The plastic adhesive coating he is using obviously does not have a large dielectric constant, resulting in voltage losses on the internal dielectric (water).

I think we can use a low dielectric constant material here and still have success, but it is obvious a high dielectric constant material will have a better efficiency.

August 22, 2010

HMS-776 Join Date: Mar 2009
Senior Posts: 125
Member
I don't think the V1.0 was electrolysis, but that's just me. The statement with the V1.0 video says that the bubbles are much smaller than in the normal electrolysis process....I suspect that the large bubbles in electrolysis are heat (energy loss) being released. As we know with electrolysis the water temperature rises continually over time, which increases the water conductivity, and results in increased current, a runaway if not controlled.

In Stan Meyers VIC circuit, the result is a voltage runaway effect instead of a current runaway effect.

If the resistance across the capacitor is several orders greater than the impedance of the charging circuit the capacitor will charge to a high voltage. That is the requirement here. This will work with distilled water if the above requirements are met.

Farrah, you reminded me....I forgot to mention, and think this was mentioned earlier. If the dielectric material is too thick the circuit will not split water. The dielectric coating must be very thin.....

August 23, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **lamare**
> *There are two half reactions. One of them "eating" electrons, the other delivering electrons. So, in essence all it takes to form a complete reactions is a way to move the electron from where it is freed to where it is used in the other half reaction.*
>
> *Normally, you would do that using an electrical wire, so to speak. However, there also is an effect known as "dielectric breakdown". This means that when a sufficiently strong electric field is applied to a dielectric, it stops being an insulator and becomes an inductor: Electrical breakdown - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*
>
> *For water, this happens when field strengths in the order of 30 MV/m, or 30 kV/mm, or 3 kV/ 0.1mm are reached. (Dielectric strength - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)*
>
> *I should add that the required field strength for dielectric breakdown to occur in water does not necessarily have to be a static field strength. Given the fact that the electric field propagates at the speed of light, one can at least theoretically reach the required field strength with lower voltages, provided one switches fast enough. In other words, one can create a elecrical shockwave where at the wave front you have a very steep change in the field strength. If that would be the case, I would expect that Bedini kind of pulses are more effective than harmonic (sine wave) oscillators, because of the rapid switching provided by the sudden interruption of a current trough a coil.*

I have done some calculations to estimate what kind of voltage rise times you would need if you want to create an electrostatic shockwave strong enough to reach the dielectric breakdown fieldstrength for water.

If we take B for the dielectric breakdown value and d for the distance across which this field would be present, then we would write: U = B . d

Since the traveled distance for the shockwave s = v . t = c . t, with c the speed of light, we can

write:
U/t = (B . d) / t = B . c

So, we would need a voltage rise rate of about 30 MV/m times c, or 3*10^7 * 3*10^8 = 9*10^15. Or: 9 MV/ns. That's right, 9 MegaVolt per nano second. And **that** is not easy to do!

It may be possible using a spark gap, though. See:
http://www.ece.unm.edu/summa/notes/SwN/SwN28.pdf - Fundamental physical considerations for ultrafast spark gap switching.

For the calculated configuration (E= 100 MV/m , load impedance 50 Ohm) the maximum rate of voltage rise is 6 * 10^15 V/s, which is close, so with careful design this may be achievable. But, as I said, certainly not easy to do.

FYI: I have continued to work on my article (Article:The Electret Effect - PESWiki). The pieces of the puzzle start to fall on their places. I went on a little sidetrack, since I suddenly understood how Edwin Gray's system works, so the actual electret / electrolysis stuff will have to wait..

August 23, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Farrah Day**
> *What difference doe the thickness of the dielectric make, given that this is not what you want to break down? The fact that you intend to insulate an electrode will always mean that the impedance of the cell will be far greater than that of the cct... will it not?*
>
> *Much of this simply does not make sense. Sure you will end up with a great water capacitor, but that is all. As I see it, you might as well be using a Leyden Jar.*

Maybe you should watch the video posted here about a Leyden Jar being dissected:
Peter, whatever happened with Eric P. Dollard?

Now this is really interesting. Where is the "charge" stored?
What would happen if you would fill the dissected - "charged"! - Jar dielectric with water?

You know, this practical demonstration goes totally against the textbook:

Chapter 19. Electrical Properties

Quote:

> Capacitors require dielectrics of high e that can function at high frequencies (**small relaxation times**). Many of the ceramics have these properties, like mica, **glass**, and porcelain). Polymers usually have lower e.

So according to the textbook, glass has a small relaxation time. So, according to the book, as soon as you remove the electric field that caused the polarization -- remove the capacitor plates -- the polarization should be gone in no time.

So, why oh why says the experiment otherwise?

That's because almost nobody has a clue about how this stuff really works, but it's beginning to make sense:

Article:The Electret Effect - PESWiki

Quote:

> There is an essential difference between the Newtonian analogy we use in electrical engineering (closed circuits) and the actual reality. The analogy of a capacitor in hydraulics (Newtonian analogy) is a piston moving back and forth in a closed cylinder wherein gas is pressurized. There is an essential difference, however. Imagine moving the piston inwards, pressurizing the gas, and put the thing on your workbench. The piston will immediately move back, because of the gas pressure. Now charge a capacitor and put it on your workbench. See the difference? The capacitor will just sit there, keeping it's charge. In other words: our hydraulic analogy is unstable, it 'wants' to release it's energy, while our actual electrical component is stable when 'pressurized'. It will only 'release' it's energy when something external is being done. It has to be disturbed, because the charges in a capacitor actually attract one another, which makes them like to stay where they are. So, when 'discharging' a capacitor, as a matter of fact, these attraction forces have to be overcome. And that does not release energy at all, it costs energy to do that. So, it actually takes the same amount of energy to charge a capacitor as the amount of energy it takes to discharge the capacitor. It is undoubtedly because of this that Steinmetz wrote, already in the beginning of the twentieth century:
>
> "Unfortunately, to large extent in dealing with dielectric fields the prehistoric conception of the electrostatic charge (electron) on the conductor still exists, and by its use destroys the analogy between the two components of the electric field, the magnetic and the dielectric, and makes the consideration of dielectric fields unnecessarily complicated. There is obviously no more sense in thinking of the capacity current as current which charges the conductor with a quantity of electricity, than there is of speaking of the inductance voltage as charging the conductor with a quantity of magnetism. But the latter conception, together with the notion of a quantity of magnetism, etc., has vanished since Faraday's representation of the magnetic field by lines of force."
>
> So, it may seem that the conservation law holds when considering electrical circuits in their 'prehistoric' analogy, in actual truth this is only the case because the interaction with the environment, the active vacuum, balance one another out. In reality twice the amount of work has been done than seems to having been done!

And you know what?
The charges (polar molecules) inside a dielectric, once polarized, also attract one another! This

means that the "charge" will just sit there as long as you don't disturb the material. Once again, it seems like "discharging" the capacitor delivers energy, while in reality it costs energy. And that energy comes from the vacuum.

August 23, 2010

HMS-776
Senior
Member
Farrah,

Join Date: Mar 2009
Posts: 125

Thank you for that last post. Lots of good information.
Reading the dublin paper I definitely understand
what you are saying. Many different opinions here.

I am much more oriented with the electronics side of
things so I guess it's time to study more chemistry to better understand
the process regarding the ions.

August 23, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Hi Farrah,

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Farrah Day**
> *As I mentioned before that is a great video demonstration, but even this can be misinterpretated.*
>
> *One thing that is a bit of a misnomer is the charging of a capacitor. A capacitor does not actually charge up as such. Think about it logically, if you assume that one plate of a capacitor is charging up with electrons, what is happening to the other plate? It is of course discharging of electrons.*
>
> *So what is it? Is the capacitor charging or discharging? Of course it is doing both, so clearly you do not charge up a capacitor, you simply create a situation whereby the charges separate.*

> *One thing for sure, the science is never quite as simple as it may at first seem!*

You're definiately right about that!

I just noticed something very peculiar. I looked at Baudin's "charge stepping" effect and suddenly the figure Stan has in his memo's came to mind. Now there's an interesting difference. In Stans figure we see a complete discharge, where in Baudin's we only see charge building up. Of course, this could be an error in Stans figures, but I also looked up his picture where he has the outside of the capacitor covered with Delrin.

Since the whole capacitor is submerged in the water and we may assume he was using water with a considerable amount of ions, in other words: conducting water, you have a very interesting capacitor design, because on the outside of the outer tube you have the basically the same thing as in an electrolytic capacitor. So, it could be that the dielectric at the outside gets polarized, especially since the inner capacitor is charged with high voltages, and because of the relaxation time of the dielectric, this might cause interesting imbalance effects inside the capacitor.

I don't know, but it is an intriguing tought, because Stans "step charging" figure suggests something strengthens the charging process. The pulses get stronger while the cap seems to fully discharge. This hard to explain if that would be caused by polarization of the water. That's a fluid, which is depolarized before you can even think of blinking an eye. So, me thinks somehow having a dielectric layer on the outside of the outer tube, which is the positive in Stans system IIRC, does make a difference if this whole construct is submerged in the water.

August 24, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **lamare**
> *I don't know, but it is an intriguing tought, because Stans "step charging" figure suggests something strengthens the charging process. The pulses get stronger while the cap seems to fully discharge. This hard to explain if that would be caused by polarization of the water. That's a fluid, which is depolarized before you can even think of blinking an eye. So, me thinks somehow having a dielectric layer on the outside of the outer tube, which is the positive in Stans system IIRC, does make a difference if this whole construct is submerged in the water.*

This begins to look promising. Puharich says the same thing:

http://www.puharich.nl/Files/Patent.pdf

Quote:

> "There is an `Open Circuit` reversible threshold effect that occurs in Component III due to water polarization effects that lead to half wave rectification and the appearance of positive unipolar pulses; and There are electrode **polarization effects** in Component II **which are a prelude to true electrolysis** of water as evidenced by oxygen and hydrogen gas bubble formation.

Quote:

> **A principal effect** that occurs in Stage B, Phase 3, in Component II, the thermodynamic device, **is that the two electrodes undergo stages of polarization**. It has been observed in extensive experiments with different kinds of fluids in the cell of Component II , i.e., distilled water, sea water, tap water, Ringers solution, dilute suspensions of animal and human blood cells, that **the inner surface of the outer ring** electrode at 3' in FIG. 3 (the electrode that is in contact with the fluid) **becomes negatively charged**.

What is this "Component II"?

Quote:

> The thermodynamic device is fabricated of metals and ceramic in the geometric form of coaxial cylinder made up of a centered hollow tubular electrode which is surrounded by a larger tubular steel cylinder, said two electrodes comprising the coaxial electrode system which forms the load of the output of the electrical function generator, Component I. Said center hollow tubular electrode carries water, and is separated from the outer cylindrical electrode by a porous ceramic vitreous material. Between the outer surface of the insulating ceramic vitreous material, and the inner surface of the outer cylindrical electrode exists a space to contain the water to be electrolysed. This water cell space comprises the third component (Component III) of the invention. It contains two lengths of tubular pyrex glass, shown in FIGS. 2 and 3. The metal electrode surfaces of the two electrodes which are in contact with the water are coated with a nickel alloy.

August 24, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Farrah Day**
> *Hi Lamare, firstly I thought that dielectric relaxation was a measure of how long polar species took to orient themselve to an electric field, not how long they took to become disorient.*

Should be more or less the same.

Quote:

> Contrary to what the poster quotes, I personally don't believe this demonstrates that the charge actually resides on the surface of the glass, it simply shows that the molecules within the glass

> remain polarised until imposed upon by another electric field or fields.
>
> As I mentioned before that is a great video demonstration, but even this can be misinterpretated.
>
> One thing that is a bit of a misnomer is the charging of a capacitor. A capacitor does not actually charge up as such. Think about it logically, if you assume that one plate of a capacitor is charging up with electrons, what is happening to the other plate? It is of course discharging of electrons.
>
> So what is it? Is the capacitor charging or discharging? Of course it is doing both, so clearly you do not charge up a capacitor, you simply create a situation whereby the charges separate.

This article gives a pretty good idea how capacitors are "charged". The actual amount of "charge" on the capacitor does not change by one bit:

ELECTRICITY MISCONCEPTIONS: Capacitor

Quote:

> When we "charge" a conventional metal-plate capacitor, the power supply pushes electrons into one plate, and the fields from these extra electrons reach across the gap between the plates, forcing an equal number of electrons to flow out of the other plate and into the power supply. This creates opposite areas of imbalanced charge: one plate has less electrons and excess protons, and the other plate has more electrons than protons. Each plate does store charge.
>
> However, if we consider the capacitor as a whole, no electrons have been put into the capacitor. None have been removed. The same number of electrons are in a "charged" capacitor as in a capacitor which has been totally "discharged." Yes, a certain amount of charge has been forced to flow momentarily during "charging," and a rising potential difference has appeared. But the current is directed THROUGH the capacitor, and the incoming electrons force other electrons to leave at the same time. Every bit of charge that's injected into one terminal must be forced out of the other terminal at the same time. The amount of charge inside the capacitor never changes. The net charge on each plate is cancelled by the opposite charge on the other plate. Capacitors are never "charged" with electric charge!

So, you are right, the charge is not really stored in the glass, but remains on the plates. Here you see what happens normally when you dissect a capacitor:

Dissectible Capacitor Apparatus (condensing electroscope) for electrostatics demonstrations

And Wikipedia has it right, too:

Leyden jar - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Quote:

> When not properly explained, this demonstration promotes the myth that capacitors store their charge inside their dielectric. This erroneous belief was taught in schools throughout the 1800s, and is still

> sometimes encountered. However this phenomenon is a special effect caused by the high voltage on the Leyden jar.[7] In the dissectible Leyden jar, **charge is transferred to the surface of the glass cup by corona discharge** when the jar is disassembled; this is the source of the residual charge after the jar is reassembled. Handling the cup while disassembled does not provide enough contact to remove all the surface charge. Soda glass is hygroscopic and forms a partially conductive coating on its surface, which holds the charge.[7] Addenbrook (1922) found that in a dissectible jar made of paraffin, or glass baked to remove moisture, the charge remained on the metal plates.[8] Zeleny (1944) confirmed these results and observed the corona charge transfer.[9] In capacitors generally, the charge is not stored in the dielectric, but on the inside surfaces of the plates, as can be seen from the fact that capacitors can function with a vacuum between their plates.[10]

Still, it is very intersting, because what all this clearly shows is that the polarized dielectric enacts a considerable attraction force upon the charge carriers in the plates. Now apparantly it depends on the characteristics of the material used what happens when you dissect a capacitor. Under certain conditions, apparantly, these attraction forces are so powerful that charge is actually ripped of the metal and resides on the surface of the dielectric.

It is interesting to think about this further, because when you think about the negative plate, where electrons should be transferred from the metal plate to the dielectric surface, that should be pretty easy. At the positive plate, there is a shortage of electrons in the metal. If this would also be transferred to the dielectric, then electrons would actually have to be ripped from the insulator and transferred to the metal plate. I doubt if the latter could actually take place.

Therefore, this little detail in a story how to dissect a Leyden Jar is interesting:
Electrostatics

Quote:

> Pick up the insulating cup by its bottom, and offer it to the nearest student, telling him or her to put a hand **inside** to see if there's any charge in there. [...] Ask the class to be 'very, very quiet' as the student (probably with great caution) inserts her fingers into the insulating cup. The student feels the charge, and others can hear the 'crackling' sound, but the student feels nothing even slightly painful, just a pleasant Coulomb tickling. Point out that there's charge on the **outside** of the insulating cup also.

Is the latter statement actually true?
If yes, then wouldn't you also "feel the charge" and "hear a crackling" sound when you would pickup the cup?

He doesn't mention that, so this suggests that there is a difference between the in- and outside of the cup...

And if that is correct, then you can only "feel the charge" at the inside, *if* you have charged the jar such that the inner cup is the negative pole of the capacitor. So, if you happen to have a Leyden Jar laying around and have nothing better to do: this would be interesting to check out.

Anyway, I think what this experiment teaches us is that the charges inside a capacitor really do

attract one another with considerable force and that therefore Bearden is right. When you discharge a capacitor, the capacitor does not release energy at all. It actually takes energy to discharge the capacitor and it is only because of the interaction with the active vacuum that this energy is available.

And it is because of the interaction with the vacuum that energy seems to be released by the capacitor, while in actual fact the vacuum delivers twice that amount of energy. Once to overcome the attraction forces in the capacitor, and once to push the charge carriers trough the wire to the other plate....

August 24, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

There are some interesting documents about Bedini's batteries available at:

http://www.energeticforum.com/attach...ions-dmr07.pdf
http://www.energeticforum.com/attach...ons2-dmr08.pdf

First article also available at: http://www.panaceauniversity.org/OTG...0-%20DMR07.pdf

The reaction that possibly takes place at the anode of Bedini's batteries is this one, according to the first paper:
PbSO4 + H2O + 2e -> 2PbO. PbSO3 + H2SO4 +H +O

If I understand this correctly, then this reaction can take place at one electrode, without the need for the electron to be tranferred between two half reactions. If that is the case, then there is a significant difference between the reactions in a WFC and in batteries.

August 25, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Farrah Day**
> *I lay awake in bed last night pondering a flaw in my logic concerning the MIT Leyden Jar*

> *experiment... something is still not quite adding up, and I'm uncomfortable with it.*
>
> *However, as we're somewhat going off-topic, and because I don't wish to clog HMS's thread up with further multiple posts on this subject, I'll start a fresh thread.*

Good idea!

However, what's relevant in this discussion is that a polarized dielectricum, under certain conditions, is able to charge a capacitor. I think it is justified to say that is a fact.

So, if you have a capacitor, such as in the WFC, of which the outer (positive) tube is covered by a dielectric (*only* at at one side, the outside...), that you somehow manage to polarize.Then, because a polarized dielectric can re-charge a Leyden Jar, I don't see any reason why it should not be able to recharge a WFC capacitor, especially since this effect has also been observed with electrolytic capacitors. Then I don't think it takes a magigian to figure out what will happen if this dielectric manages to keep your capacitor charged at.... 1.5V or a little above that....

August 26, 2010

HMS-776
Senior
Member
HEY EVERYONE!

Join Date: Mar 2009
Posts: 125

I recently found a patent which explains Meyer's process much better than the dublin paper.

(WO/1998/046349) FRACTURE CELL APPARATUS

August 26, 2010

sebosfato
Senior
Member

Join Date: Dec 2008
Location: milan
Posts: 478

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Farrah Day**
> *Hi HMS.*
>
> *Been there, done that. That's been around for donkey's years and suffers exactly the same flaws as the science in the Dublin Paper and indeed Meyer.*

> *I'm afraid it's another non-starter for reasons I've detailed on numerous occasions - primarily the lack of a charge exchange medium.*
>
> *I'm aware that my apparent pessimism does not always make me 'flavour of the month', but it's not that I'm close-minded or continually negative for the sake of it. Rather that I'm just practically-minded and realistic. And if the science does not add up for whatever reason, then I liberally sprinkle with a good dose of scepticism.*
>
> *If the science can be explained and bears out, fair enough, great. However, if the science cannot be explained, is full of holes or simply fails to add up and make any real sense, then I tend to treat it with great caution. Unlike many people I'm simply uncomfortable living in a fantasy world.*

Faraday get more optimistic, go find that book and read it..

Pl and Pd stands for platinum and palladium

I was trying to figure out how to calculate the force needed to be maintained for separating the charges and how much this will break the water recirculation... the water recirculation under the magnetic field will automatically polarizes the water allowing the membrane to exchange the ions thus, it become like a battery plenty of h+ ions on one side and oh- ions on the other side than you short it, the electrons from the oh- are extracted while reforming h2o and o2 and this electrons go to the other side "short" making the h+ ions to become h2 ions...

Basically water should cracks it self. And all this being chargeD by the water movement in relation to the magnets allowing to the ions to split and remain separated each one on one side of the membrane.

You than just need to apply the amount the amount of amps desired..

Thats why meyer used his alternator... I believe that he probably transformed it in a ultra high amperage and very low voltage ...

August 26, 2010

HMS-776 
Senior
Member

Join Date: Mar 2009
Posts: 125

In the self ionization process a hydrogen atom leaves one water molecule only to attach itself to another leaving H3O+ and OH-. This happens naturally and without any energy input . **If a hydrogen atom can leave a water molecule without any input then what does this tell us about the strength of the covalent bond???**

As far as the science, chemistry, and math to show the actual process I do not believe it exists...If it did don't you think we would be running on water right now?

In electrolysis the ions play a role in the process. But in Meyers process there is no charge exchange medium (thanks farrah day) for conventional electrolysis to occur. This is obviously a different process than anyone has seen before...If not it would have been figured out a long time ago.

So why not. Why can't an electric field cause the water molecule to seperate due to the opposite attractive forces? If there is no charge exchange medium isin't this our only other option?

August 26, 2010

sebosfato
Senior Member

Join Date: Dec 2008
Location: milan
Posts: 478

V=Q(coulombs)/e(81dielectric*8.85418781762*10-12vacumm permitivity)^R(0,5 meters)

V=Q/e^R equation 14 stan book

F=q*q'/R^2 equation 13

How much energy you need to spend to keep h+ ions on one side of a tank and 0h- ions on the other side of the tank?

How much of this ions you have freely on water?
pure water have H+= OH- = 10^-7 witch means that for every 555 milions of H2O molecules only one ionize. This mean that
ions in 18g of water will be =6,02*10^23/555000000 = 1,084,684,684,684,680
(from a chemistry book)

Ions in 2 liter of water 120,520,519,315,315,000 H+ and OH-

So A hell lot of them and if you take them out more will be generated.

I want to find how much energy i need to keep this ions or better to separate this ions mechanically by making the water to move in a magnetic field..

Like a conductor moving on a magnetic field generate current, water being a deformable conductor does also generate a current but being it a dielectric you will get ions separated...

This will let me know how manny watts my water pump will need to spend to make this.

When voltage is developed accordingly to the 14 equation is just a matter of short the circuit generating electricity back and discharging the ions into gas molecules. .

August 27, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Farrah Day**
> *If the science can be explained and bears out, fair enough, great. However, if the science cannot be explained, is full of holes or simply fails to add up and make any real sense, then I tend to treat it with great caution. Unlike many people I'm simply uncomfortable living in a fantasy world.*

Couldn't agree more. However, if you want to be able to explain the science, you will have to consider all options and continue to do so until you find the answer to what is really going on.

With respect to polarized dielectrics being able to charge a capacitor and hence form a free energy source that can be utilized, this appears to be not the answer to Meyer's secret. While this is a real energy source, it is a slow process, because the charge carriers must drift trough the dielectric from one capacitor plate to the other.

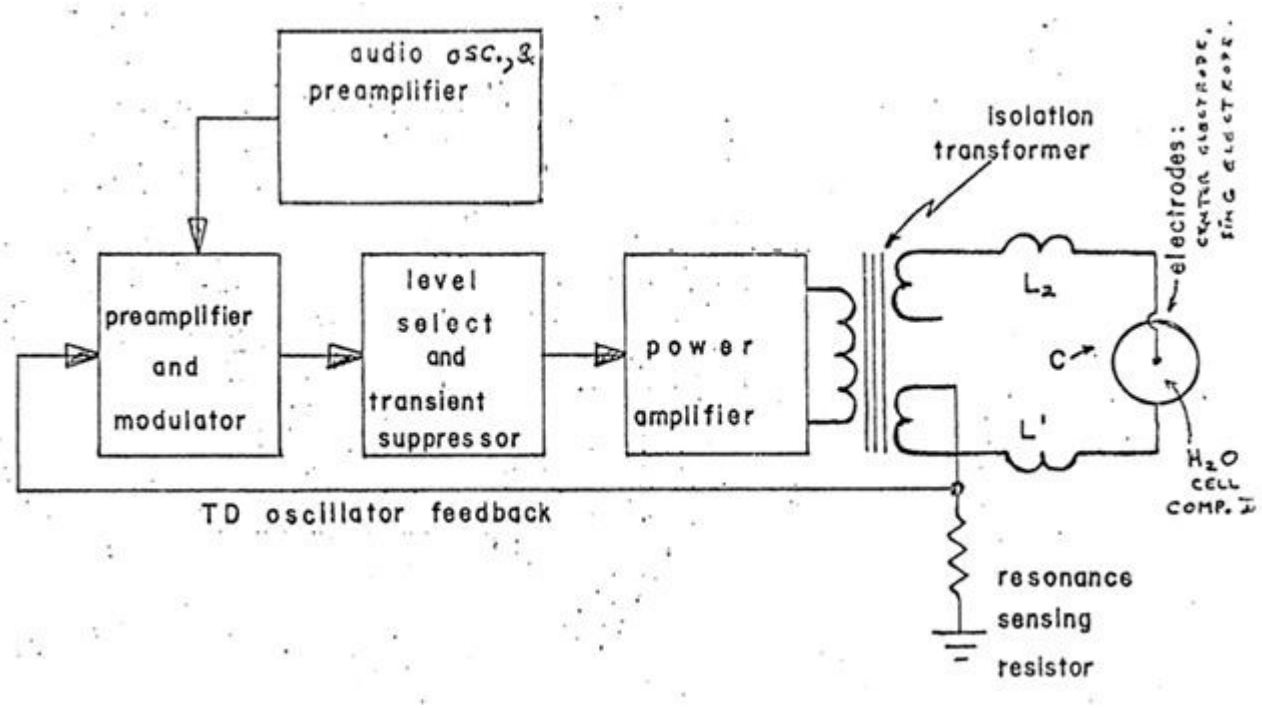
However, a couple of days ago, I re-analysed Gray's system:
Resonating TF using Bedini circuit

When you reduce the schematic to the basic principle, you get this:
http://www.energeticforum.com/attach...ay_circuit.pdf

The key is that when you resonate a coil that can be considered to be open at both sides, you get high voltage, zero current at the terminals. And since you can manipulate the electric field for free, you can energize the coil (almost) for free, hence you get free energy you can use.

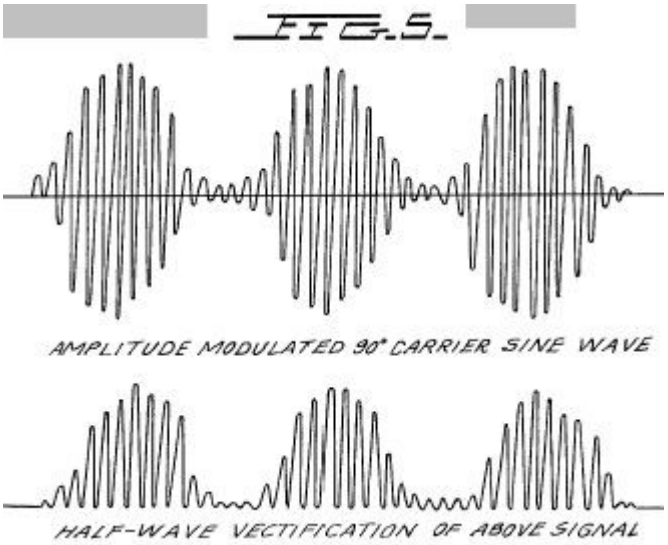
However, if you split this same coil into two, you get high current in the middle, while at the same time still high voltage, zero current at the open end.
You can use that current for free, even though the resonance frequency of the loaded coils will be a bit different. Still, you remain with high voltage, low current at the outer ends.

Then take a look at figure 1 in Puharich's stuff, the signal generator block diagram (page 3):
http://www.free-energy-info.com/PatE7.pdf
Andrija Puharich: Water Decomposition by AC Elecrolysis >



There you see that L1 and L2 are driven from an open transformer and therefore no current flows in and out of the outer terminals of the whole train, which starts at the open end of the "insulating" TF and ends at the "resonance sensing" resistor.

However, what is interesting is the wave form in figure 15 at page 17:



Here he shows that the wave form is half rectified. What is important to realise is that he basically used unipolar pulses in one direction, but matched to the resonance frequency of the load train. If you look carefully at the lower wave form, you'll see that you can easily draw a sine wave across the tops of the high frequency waves. That is the wave that matches the resonance frequency of the load train. Very clever and elegant!

Now enter Stan Meyer:
[Stan Meyer Bifilar Chokes]

His circuit *attempts* to use the same principle:

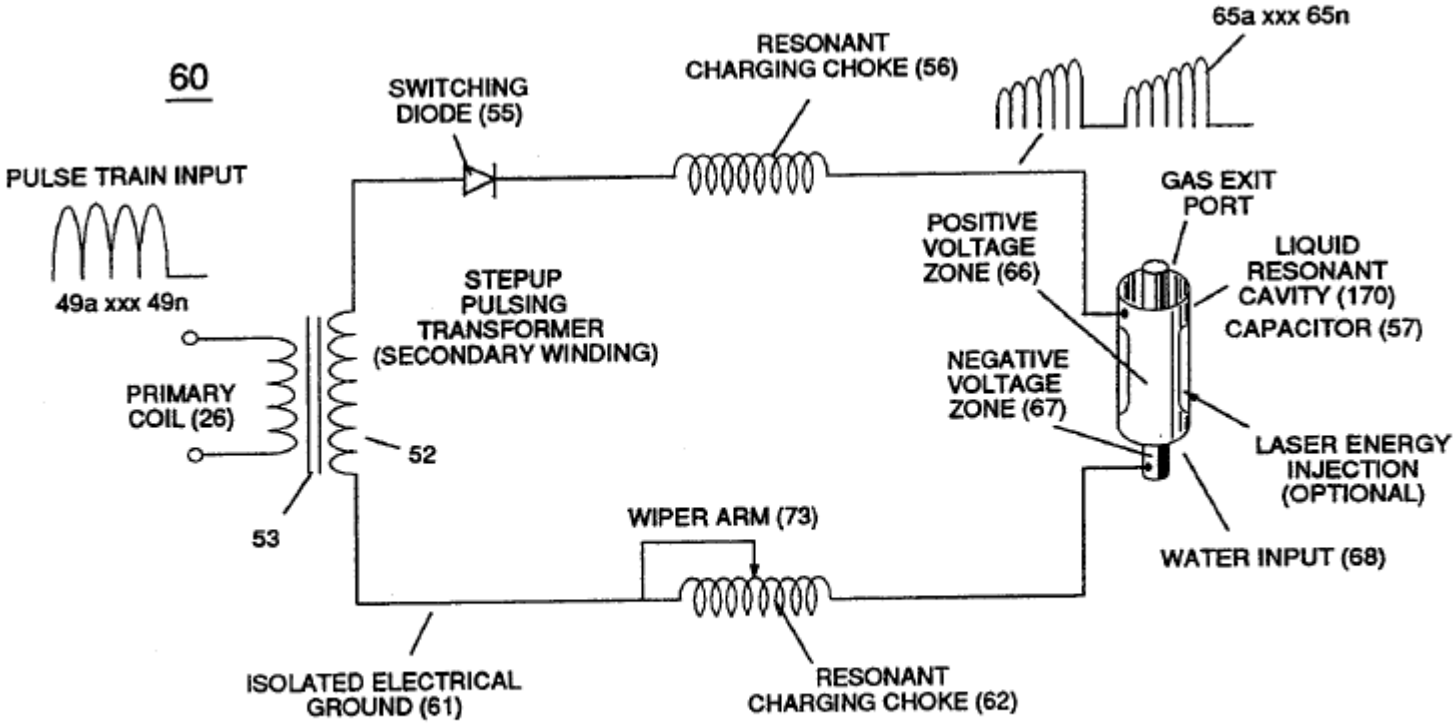


FIGURE 3-22: VOLTAGE INTENSIFIER CIRCUIT

However, he first of all used the wrong kind of transformer, a single secondary, and no feedback circuit to see wether the system is in resonance as well. While you can do without the feedback, without proper balancing as done by Puharich, it will be a nightmare to get working. That's why there's a "wiper arm" and a diode. So, if you want to experiment with this stuff and intend to get something working, do yourself a favour and drive your WFC the way Puharich does.

The sound card of a computer is perfectly capable of getting you the right kind of signal and a used audio amplifier can be had for very little money, so that would certainly be an option for driving the primary of the "insulation" coil.

A further improvement may be to not use the high current at L1 and L2 directly, but to make them into a transformer, a stransformer driven into resonance. Then you can use the power at the secondary without influencing the resonance train too much, especially since we have a conducting fluid in our resonance train, so the resonance frequency of the train may vary considerably, depending on the concentration of ions in the water, temperature, etc. And then you don't even consider what happens when you drive around with one of these in your trunk.

@Farrah: note that in actual fact, you get high current trough your WFC. So, there really is nothing unusual in the way the electrolysis is being done. All the analysis you can find all over the place

suggesting this is a different kind of electrolysis are the result of a misinterpretation of what is resonating, or better, what delivers you the energy. Even though the ions and molecules are resonating along with the signal, this does not change one bit in the way the actual electrolysis is being done: driving a current trough conducting water. And once you have the proper amount of the right ions in your WFC, I don't think it's a surprise you can subsequently fill the WFC with "ordinary tap water", since the ions that make the electrolysis process work are just catalysts. However, if you want to prevent layers of Calcium carbonate to form on your electrodes, it may be a good idea to use water with a low concentration of Calcium carbonate.

Update:

As I posted here:
The ultimate secret of free energy: Split the postive AND the negative
Puharich does his half-wave rectification at the front. Before the amplifier. That basically means the circuit is not completely in balance and it takes a considerable amount of power to drive the "insulation transformer".

So, if you want to do this right, you have to do the half wave rectification at the back. That means you would have to feed the "insulation transformer" with the signal shown in the *upper* part of the figure. Then you place two sets of so-called AV plugs (basically half of a rectifier bridge) at the output of the "insulating transformer" to drive two *identical* sets of loads, such that you drive them the other way around with respect to one another. This way, you don't have to mistreat your amplifier driver, which really costs you a lot of power.

Update 2: There's one more detail to take care of. You have to sneak in a high pass filter. See:
Stan Meyers Secret, Preventing Electrolysis.

August 27, 2010

sebosfato
Senior
Member

Join Date: Dec 2008
Location: milan
Posts: 478

Faraday when you separate the ions you have close to one electrode h+ and close to the other electrode oh-. What is this?

A battery. There is a potential difference. So what happens if you short the circuit out? The 2 OH- ions loses 2 electrons forming O2 and H2O, this electrons travel across the coper bar and the rectifier switch and get on the other side where 2 H+ ions discharge than forming H2. Actually in some books they affirm that H+ ions does not exist that they are H3O+ normally. However i believe that this is the part of the magnetic field. Because on tomlins book they stated that experiments with mass spectrometer leaded to results of H+ ions or ions weighting 1g and 17 grams ions witch we have to assume to be H+ and OH-. So magnetism is needed...

Im kind of thinking that meyer found someway very clever to create the magnetism in his tube.

I believe that inside the inside tube, he placed a rolled capacitor maybe as big as the tube itself and connected to the tube extremities. than he got the ground connected to the bottom of the tube and the top of the tube connected to the primary of the transformer (in series) and than the other lead of the primary he connected to the transistor and positive side... Or inversely...

However than the secondary he connected one side to a diode witch than was connected to the outer tube. and the other lead of the secondary he might have connected on the side of the primary where the transistor is connected...

Why all this...

While driving the primary at a certain frequency he will resonate the inside tube at a huge amperage and some what high voltage and high frequency. This current will generate a giant magnetic field, and at the same time as electrons like to stay on the other side (faraday cage) and at high frequency they will flow outside of the metal. They will be flowing thru the water...

I'm than believe that meyer forced the water in the tube to get the job done...

Sit down take a paper and try figure what i just explained... Think about...

August 27, 2010

HMS-776
Senior
Member

Join Date: Mar 2009
Posts: 125

Quote:

> for every 5.6 x 10 to the 8th power of water
> molecules only one pair will exist as ions

Wikipedia-self ionization of water.

In water the amount of ions is extremely small,. Far less than 1%. In meyers cell I don't think the ions play as big a role as others have mentioned.

Seems to me this topic is done. The subject has been changed numerous times, everyone has different opinions and I don't think anyone will understand it using conventional science since this is not a conventional process.

August 27, 2010

HMS-776
Senior
Member
Join Date: Mar 2009
Posts: 125

Farrah, it's still in progress.

I just tend to think theres something simple going on here
but modern science says it can't be done so simply.
It seems the biggest road block is making it simple.

August 27, 2010]

lamare
Senior
Member
Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Farrah Day**
> *Lamare, I don't believe that a polarised dielectric alone could charge a capacitor. The only way this could happen, as in the MIT experiment, is if there are active charges on the surface of the dielectric. Otherwise, even though the electrons in the plates of a capacitor would move with respect to the dielectric field, there would be no actual charge transference at all. Hence the plates on the capacitor would remain overall neutral. So I certainly see no free energy available here.*

There is no such thing as a perfect insulator. If there is a field, some current will leak trough any dielectric. That's why capacitors will not hold their charge forever. So, it is possible and actually a known fact. It's just that it won't give you enough useable power.

As has been shown on this forum, you can push normal electrolytic capacitors that far that they will recharge themselves multiple times for a considerable period of time. This recharging takes a while, so I don't see any practical use for it, especially not now I understand how Meyer did it and why this is so difficult to replicate. Eventually is the same principle Gray used as well as Pucharin, but I already explained that.

August 27, 2010

sebosfato
Senior
Member
Join Date: Dec 2008
Location: milan
Posts: 478

Sorry lamar,
I never saw a capacitor self recharging. The only explanation for this can be that it is receiving a radio

signal witch is than rectify automatically for being electrolytic as you said.. but is useless for sure.

August 27, 2010

sebosfato
Senior
Member
Join Date: Dec 2008
Location: milan
Posts: 478

The physics behind meyer invention is basic and stupid.

3 things can lead you to understand

1° keep it simple stupid

2° voltage perform work

3° Short circuit

August 28, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member
Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **SeaMonkey**
> *The diagram which shows the 'open' in the secondary circuit of the transformer is an error.*
>
> *The 'dangling end' of the upper secondary winding should connect to common or GND.*
>
> *These kinds of errors frequently make it into patent documentation and are seldom corrected.*

No, it is definately not an error. The key is into how to resonate the load train. You need to get the whole train in full-wave resonance, which is at a 4 times higher frequency than you would normally do. In order to get the power, you need to feed it also with a frequency (modulation) that is much higher than that, which is why Puharich did it the way he did and he definately did that correctly. The only thing he should have done is to place the rectifier *after* the transformer and resonate *two* identical loads in opposit phase, so the whole system balances out.

Now I don't want to be arrogant, but I do hold a Masters degree in Electrical Engineering. So, I don't say this in order to claim some kind of authority so I can "decide" for you that I am correct.

All I can say is that I have investigated the matter and I am fully convinced it works the way I say, as a qualified Electrical Engineer. Really, there is no doubt in my mind anymore, because everything fits together the way I explain it.

However, it's really up to you what you want to do with this information. That's the freedom of choice we have all been given.

August 30, 2010

sucahyo
Senior
Member

Join Date: Dec 2008
Posts: 2,158

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **SeaMonkey**
> *You may download them HERE*
>
> *Unfortunately, they're not well organized so you'll have to work your way through the entire collection in order to find the bits and pieces which are out of order.*
>
> *Happy hunting!*

Puharich use at least 1/3 Hz and 600Hz. where the water pH salt level is very important. Also download the video from that link which show some very important clue on AC electrolysis not mentioned in the scanned book.
Definitely not HV or high powered. He use it for **health** purposes at first.

August 30, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **SeaMonkey**
> *Puharich has other papers, recently released by his family, which contain in-depth explanation of the phenomenon he observed.*

> *The transformer error in the 'functional block diagram'*
> *is made clear by the details of his notes and journals.*
>
> *You are absolutely correct about our freedom of choice.*

Let me put it this way: Stan Meyer, Puharich and Edwin Gray all **independently** used the exact same principle to extract **electrical** energy out of the ether. None of them were Electrical Engineers.

And you can trust me on this: I did my homework. I really, really, really checked it out. I went all the way and checked every detail I could think of. So, beyond a shadow of a doubt: this is it.

But we'll see. Time will tell.

August 30, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **SeaMonkey**
> *You may download them HERE*
>
> *Unfortunately, they're not well organized so you'll have*
> *to work your way through the entire collection in order*
> *to find the bits and pieces which are out of order.*
>
> *Happy hunting!*

Thanks a lot!

I scanned trough this one very quickly:
http://www.puharich.nl/Bio/Elf_Magne...r_and_mind.pdf

This is very interesting, because it teaches us how to apply electro-magnetics for healing patients. At first sight, this looks like pure gold to me.

August 30, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Farrah Day**
> *Bold claims Lamare... you certainly have a lot to live up to now!*

I know, but it just has to be. I mean, three independent devices using the exact same principle, a principe that can be explained by Bearden and Turturs theories. Three independent devices, of which at least two have been publicly shown to work (Meyer, Gray).

So, it's either that all three are incredible frauds, or this is it. I just don't see any other possibility, especially because Gray and Meyer used their energy in totally different ways.

So you are right, I've put my neck in the rope. And I dare doing that because I fully trust that Gray, Meyer and Puharich did what they say they did and saw what they say they saw. They were all three honest guys that gave all they had.

August 30, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Farrah Day**
> *However, you must surely realise that similar claims have been made time and time again regarding Meyer and Puharich, yet no one has yet irrefutably replicated any device. Ultimately theories and paperwork just won't cut it.*

You can hold the same story for Gray. As far as I know, nobody ever connected them and realised that they are really the same thing.

And I know theories and paperwork won't cut it, but now that we know the secret, replications are just a matter of time.

August 30, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

The last piece of the puzzle.

Just when you think you understand it all, something comes up.

This is what I wrote this afternoon, describing how I understood the principle:

> Quote:
>
> > They all basically resonate two inductive loads in series, such that the overall load is resonating at full wave resonance, which is at 4 times higher frequency than the usual quarter wavelength resonance being used. When you resonate an open coil in full wave resonance, you get high voltage, zero current at the terminals, in phase. However, with a single coil, the current stays inside the coil, so you can't use that. So, when you split the coil into two, you get the current in the middle for free, in principle. However, when you do that, you will disturb the resonance, which will eventually also disturb your driving circuit, so you still have to provide current to keep the system in resonance and pay the price. And here's the trick: the driving signal is delivered to the coil on top of a rectified carrier wave. Then, you still get the current and the power, but the disturbances caused by using the power, apparantly cannot reach the terminals of the load train and therefore you don't have to pay the price. And the final trick is to drive two identical loads in opposite phase trough quad half wave rectifiers, so the whole system is perfectly in balance and in resonance.

Then note this: "**apparantly** cannot reach the terminals of"

Assumption is the mother of all ****-ups. Of course this won't happen by magic! You have make sure that the disturbances cannot reach your power supply. That means you have to sneek in a high-pass filter, such that the higher frequencies of the carrier wave can pass from power supply circuit to load circuit, but the lower frequency disturbances can not pass the other way and ruin your party.

So, there's one more thing: drive the insulation transformer trough couple capacitors, such that the carrier wave frequency is passed, but the frequencies the coil resonates at as well as the frequencies of the disturbances caused by the load cannot pass trough.

Then we've really got everything covered, as far as I can tell.

> Update: I think it may be better to implement the high pass filter at the output of the insulation transformer. Just put two (high voltage) couple capacitors between the output of the insulation transformer and the half way rectifiers that drive the load train. That should do, right?

August 30, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

To sum the whole analysis up:

The basic theory for this can be found looking for Tom Bearden's "don't kill the dipole". Basic conclusion of that: the electric field comes for free. Potential (voltage) comes for free as long as you don't influence the charge carriers that create your dipole, your voltage source.

In the analysed systems, they all basically resonate two inductive loads in series, such that the overall load is resonating at full wave resonance, which is at 4 times higher frequency than the usual quarter wavelength resonance being used. When you resonate an open coil in full wave resonance, you get high voltage, zero current at the terminals, in phase. So there you have the basic connection to using the voltage source for free, but you have to figure out a way to do that without disturbing the charge carriers that give you the voltage source.

However, with a single coil, the current stays inside the coil, so you can't use that. So, when you split the coil into two, you get the current in the middle for free, provided you don't disturb your voltage source, your driving circuit. So normally, when you use the current, you will disturb the resonance, which will eventually also disturb your driving circuit, so you still have to provide current to keep the system in resonance and pay the price.

And here's the trick: the driving signal is delivered to the coil on top of a rectified carrier wave, which is fed into the circuit trough a high pass filter. Then, you get the current and the power, but the disturbances caused by using the power, cannot reach the driving circuit, because of the high pass filter! And then you finally got what you want. You can use your voltage source, without disturbing it, so then you don't have to pay the price.

And the final trick is to drive two identical loads in opposite phase trough quad half wave rectifiers, so the whole system is perfectly in balance and in resonance.

Update: You can read all about "don't kill the dipole" here:
Article:Free Electric Energy in Theory and Practice - PESWiki

Update 2:
Turns out **there is a difference between Gray, Meyer and Puharich after all**. Gray used full wave

resonance, Puharich used half wave resonance and Meyer used quarter wave resonance. I'm a bit off in my "official story" to be completely honest. However, it's the principle that counts and that had to be brought out there first. See: Gray Tube Replication

Update 3: As for the filter: Gray had this, he used capacitors. See: Resonating TF using Bedini circuit -- the attached pdf shows the basic circuit.

August 31, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **SeaMonkey**
> *In the video links (part 3 and part 4) Puharich explains how he 'pumps' the water molecule with his AC stimulation to change the physical characteristic to that of a 'crystal' just before it breaks apart.*
>
> *Hearing the explanation from Puharich himself is awesome.*

Looking foward to watching those!

Things are really coming together. I don't want to rule out anything about how to crack te water most efficiently. However, the basic requirement to do that is the need for electric power. And you now know how to get that. From my point of view, you could drive a standard electrolysis cell that way for free. But that does not mean that is the only way. I really don't know, I'm not a chemist. So, who knows what more is to be discovered down the road!

As for interesting applications of electric energy for healing purposes, I'd like to point you here: rife machine

Quote:

> Looks like there is not much interest in this technology, even though it is thought provoking. Yesterday I stumbled across some intervieuw with John Bedini with Jeff Rense at YouTube. [...]

> Very interesting. John and his colleagues managed to actually kill some bacteria, etc. using modulated EM waves....
>
> Seems to me this stuff could actually work. It's a petty this has been almost "forgotten" today..

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **SeaMonkey**
> *The Series Resonant circuit comprising his electrolyzer*
> *and the transformer feed circuit is* ***designed to***
> ***provide maximum current with minimum input****.*
>
> *He never did reveal the details of his circuit configuration;*
> *only the basic theory and process with some idea of*
> *the resultant complex waveform across his highly*
> *non-linear load.*

Exactly my point...

So the key concept to understand here is that you get the energy for free using the trick with the rectified carrier wave and the high pass filter. Coming to think of it, I don't think that really puts any restrictions on the kinds of signals you can feed into the system on top of the carrier wave! (provided the frequency of your carrier wave is high enough.)

So, you can basically tinker with the low frequency signal that is being modulated on top of the carrier wave all you like. I think that won't change a thing in terms of the price you have to pay for the energy, but I'm not 100% sure on that.

Since we now really understand the trick, it seems that you can also get away with driving other inductive loads in various configurations this way. Your mileage may vary, but the basic trick definately has a lot of potential. (pun intended)

So have a nice thay all of you, and happy hunting!

Update:
Just out of curiousity, if this is possible, what else is possible? You know, some claim the wildest possibilities. So let's go all the way, think big and have fun: The hack reality howto

August 31, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **Slovenia**
> *That's what I was looking for, the clarification on the high pass filter scenario. Very Good!!*

Yeah, without that, it won't work as specified. It kept on bothering me that I didn't understand how the resonance worked exactly with the carrier wave. Then suddenly it struck me that Gray basically had a high pass filter in the capacative coupling between the centre rod of his CSET and the grid.

And that really seems to be the last piece of the puzzle I had missed this far, since I can now explain the whole trick in just a few lines.

And this explains also why Gray got so much power, while Meyer and Puharich only got a modest COP. Which does suggest that there may be more to the resonating of water theories after all. But I don't want to burn my fingers on that anymore.

And finally, it may very well be that Meyer used half or quarter wave resonance after all, because he only got a single secondary and a rectifier diode. If that is the case, all he would have needed was *one* more capacitor.....
But don't tell anyone, cause then I can't hold on to the story that they all resonated their coils at full wave resonance

Sept 1, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

This may be interesting to those who are working on this:

Gray Tube Replication

It's a discussion with Dr. Stiffler about the further details.

Sept 3, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **ourbobby**
> *Hi there Lamare,*
> *When you talk about "Split the Positive", I take it that you are referring to E V Gray's cryptic description of the secret behind the power to his motor?*
>
> *I have read your comment and must ask you what is splitting the positive?*
>
> *Regards*
>
> *rob*

Go to the thread about splitting the positive AND the negative. There is a link there to my analysis. You will have to follow some links here and there, but all the answers are there on the forum.

Happy hunting!

Sept 3, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **ourbobby**
> *If it were as simple as you suggest it would all be over bar the shouting.*

Maybe they just haven't read it yet?

I mean, they would have commented here if they had and told us what they thought, right?

And it isn't that simple. The splitting of the positive, yes, that's simple. It's that you have to consider the whole signal line to be a shortcut and then you are basically left with one wire, splitting into two capacitors.

The idea that you can power your load for free if you use rectified HF to feed the load *and* use

a HF filter to prevent your load killing your dipole, that's another story.

Not really that complicated in principle, but it will take a while to get all this straight in your mind.

So, we'll see what happens. I've put my head in the rope and I wouldn't have done that if I wasn't damn sure I was right.

Sept 3, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **ourbobby**
> *For a start, IMHO the first criteria is to define a working principle for this "Splitting". Then one has to decide what is meant by positive.*
>
> *One wire into two capacitors is not splitting, it is sharing. so you have "Sharing the Positive not splitting. You will have to look a little more closely to a physics explanation.*
>
> *regards*
>
> *rob*

Of course, I don't really know what Gray really meant. And he also didn't really know himself. To me, the splitting/sharing idea makes sense and could be what he meant.

So what if he didn't? It's the principle of how this stuff works that really matters. And ye got that out in the open now.

So, let's not get into language discussions.

Let's just make it happen!

Update: I just edited the stuff over at peswiki about Gray:
Article:Free Electric Energy in Theory and Practice - PESWiki

Sept 3, 2010

lamare
Senior
Member

Join Date: Oct 2008
Posts: 473

Quote:

> Originally Posted by **ourbobby**
> *Hi there Lamare,*
> *are you familiar with the work of Mark McKay?*

Some of it, yes.

If you can get a hold of him, you may want to direct him to my article.
He can PM me on the forum, if he wishes, or you can send him my email address, which you can find in my personal page here on the forum.